Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,804—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1912				
23rd Nov.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th „	MEDINA	12500	......	...
7th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	MOLDAVIA	10000
14th „	EGYPT	8000	......	...
21st „	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000
28th „	PERSIA	8000	......	...

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

4th Jan	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
11th „	MACEDONIA	10500	......	...
18th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
25th „	ARABIA	8000	......	...
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10500
8th „	CHINA	8000	......	...
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd „	EGYPT	8000	......	...
1st March	MOREA	11000	......	...
8th „	PERSIA	8000	......	...
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th „	† ARCADIA	7000	......	...
22nd „	MANTUA	11000	......	...
29th „	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	......	...
12th „	MOLDAVIA	10000	......	...
19th „	MALOJA	12500	......	...
26th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	......	...
10th „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th „	PERSIA	8000	......	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W C SYMES,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Dec
Semiramis	3999	G. Gillhuber	16th „
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st Jan
Leopolis	3965	P. Badessich	16th „

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS' SEASON 1913

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Feb
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th „
Gablonz	8000	...	1st Mar
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th „
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th „
Gablonz	8000	...	1st May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th „
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	...	28th Feb
F. Ferdinand	6046	...	28th Mar
Austria	7588	...	28th Apr

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500	
To Trieste or Venice and back	„ 750	
To London via Trieste	„ 579	to 644*
To London via Trieste and back	„ 908	„ 1088*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350	
To Trieste or Venice and back	„ 525	
To London via Trieste	„ 429	to 449†
To London via Trieste and back	„ 683	„ 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
To Trieste or Venice and back	„ 675	
To London via Trieste	„ 539	to 594*
To London via Trieste and back	„ 832	„ 953*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker.	6th Dec.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS. A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers, Tons. Sailing Date, Time, Route via
Dwarka......1695 Thurs. 21st Nov. 9 a.m. † C.M.
Linga ......2185 Friday 22nd Nov. ‡ 6 a.m- direct.
Lhasa ......2184 Mon. 25th Nov. 11 a.m.* P.D. and C.M.

† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH. (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 21st Nov. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mohomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda" 2,172 tons, on Wednesday, 20th November, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons on Thursday 28th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lightning," on 19th November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
19th November, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL, &c.

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
*City of Birmingham	7475	10 Feb.	8 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	......	19 „
*City of Marseilles	8300	3 March	1 March
Trafford Hall	5321	......	18 „
City of Athens	5594	15 March	...
City of Poona (Tw. Screw)	8500	......	5 April
City of Vienna	4682	9 April	......
*City of Lahore	6875	16 April	14 „
City of Benares	6973	......	23 „
*City of Birmingham	7475	7 May	5 May
*City of Sparta	5415	17 „	15 „
City of Manchester	5551	......	21 „
City of York	7810	......	31 „
Trafford Hall	5321	......	12 June
City of London	9000	......	19 July

* Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE of CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

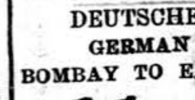
Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co. Ltd.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA



THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
a Markgraf	3680	Bremer	19th Nov. 1912
Praesident	3310	Schutt	4th Dec. 1912
a Kanzler	3000	Schapp	19th Dec. 1912

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

a Will call at Seychelles.

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN, AND PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN, and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars Apply to

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.
24, Meadow Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1912.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

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Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
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Cebu
Colombo
Delhi
Foochow
Hamburg
Hankow
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Iloilo
Ipoh
Karachi
Klang
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
Madras
Malacca
Manila
Medan
New York
Penang
Puket
Rangoon
Saigon
Seremban
Shanghai
Singapore
Sourabaya
Thaiping
Tientsin
Yokohama

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

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Office Hours 10-30 a. m. to 4 p. m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	„	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ...	„	17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Antung-Hsion
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tilhling
Tientsin
Tokyo
Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.,

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... „ 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP............£400,000
RESERVE........................£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

Not only from motives of patriotism, but all who appreciate sterling merit and who without holding any prejudices believe in

"AN ENGLISH PIANO FOR AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME"

and knowing where good value is obtainable will only plump for the home-made article, will be interested to learn that the English Piano manufacturers are about to make a great effort to re-establish their just claim for recognition; a claim they have apparently allowed to go under from sheer indifference or neglect, having given, supreme ascendancy almost, to the Foreign made pianos which have had such a firm hold on public opinion. The London *Daily Express* recently gave publicity to a statement made by Mr. Oscar Cupper who in dealing with the subject of motor-cars, referred to pianos, in which he stated: "That Great Britain does not and probably cannot, make as good an instrument as Germany can." Naturally the discussion which this provoked as to the relative merits of British and German pianos, also provoked an Awakening of the Champions of the English product. The result of all that has since appeared in public print has been summed up in a striking leader which appeared in the *Daily Express* which said; "The German piano has for the moment a great reputation of high commercial advantage founded on qualities of tone and touch which we should be the last to deny or be little. But the British instrument has also those qualities, with a wearing capacity not to be found in many of its rivals. What is needed is a practical demonstration of the capacities of the English manufacturer." And it is asked, therefore, that the

ENGLISH BROADWOOD

may be given fair play. To our mind THE BROADWOOD PIANO is a revelation of Modern Progress and is a conclusive and final proof of BRITISH SUPERIORITY, it is what the piano itself demonstrates in use namely:—FINISHED WORKMENSHIP, ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE, RICH MUSICAL QUALITIES, EXCEPTIONAL DURABILITY.

THE LATEST COLONIAL MODEL

reveals qualities which places it as the equal, is not the superior of any piano in the world in its class.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BROADWOOD PIANOS

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CONDOR'S

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

All the medicines in the world are not known to the public unless they have been tried ONCE at least. Undernoted are the few reliable and effective Specifics which are in enormous Demand since 1870. Why not try them.

TRIAL IS A BEST TEST!

CONDORYNE.

A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market. Rs. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of Blood. Price, Re. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.

An excellent preparation for the speedy and permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Price, Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF. Price, Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.

An invaluable an exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth, strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath, prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them pearly white. Price, Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH AND COLD BALSAM.

An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Price, Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.

(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex. Price, Re. 1.

TRIAL IS A BEST TEST!!

FEMALE PILLS.

(Strong.) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Rs. 3.

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A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate form of all skin diseases. Price, Annas 8 per pot.

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A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity. Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

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A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp, removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Price, Rs. 3 only.

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An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Price, Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.

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ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT.

Price, Rs. 2-8.

CONDOR'S SORE THROAT SOLUTION.

Price, Rs. 3.

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(SUCCESSORS, D. FERNANDES & CO.)

Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists etc., 20 Meadows Street, Fort,

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☞ THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

THE CURE OF INDIA.

The greatest curse of life in India is the ever present Fever, and Ague, yet a certain cure exists in

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.

Take them at the first sign of Fever or Influenza.

Price Re. 1 each.

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For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Re. 1-8 ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies-itch Etc. in a day. Ans. 4, each.

Of all dealers, or of

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DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

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The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 13½d. and 2s. 9d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

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DUNLOPS

With Tyres, the duration of service depends directly upon quality.

The manufacturers of Dunlop Motor Tyres never sacrifice quality for the sake of reducing price: their fixed practice is to manufacture the best tyres possible, tyres which will yield the maximum of mileage.

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GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN, CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIANWHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments, received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

FRESH ITALIAN LIMES, now in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

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WEDDING CRACKERS.
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WEDDING CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

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PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., invite applications for AGENCIES in Mofussil Centres for the transaction of FIRE, LIFE, MARINE or MOTOR CAR Insurance. Liberal terms. Lowest rates. Best Security. Apply to

THE SECRETARY,
"Royal Insurance Buildings,"
Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE PEARL MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SUBSCRIPTION LIST of the Shares of the Pearl Mills Limited will be CLOSED on the 5th December, 1912.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM and Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

THE KASTOORCHUND MILLS Co., Ld.

NOTICE OF CLOSING OF SHARES LIST.

AS all the SHARES of the above Company have already been subscribed for the Share-List of the Company has been CLOSED. No application for shares will now be received.

KASTURCHAND MATHURADASS & Co.,
Agents,
The Kastoorchund Mills Co., Ld.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, that day being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 13th November, 1912.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned that SARDAR SHRI RANMALSINGJI BHAGWATSINGJI, Thakor Saheb of Sanand in the Ahmedabad District, having died on the 13th November, 1912, the undersigned has with the sanction of Government assumed superintendence under the Bombay Court of Wards Act, I of 1905, of the property and person of Thakor Shri Bhavsingji Ranmalsingji, only son and heir of the deceased. All moneys payable to the deceased or his heir (either singly or jointly with any other person, or through any other person) and all things belonging to deceased or his heir should therefore be paid and delivered to the undersigned or to persons authorized by the undersigned and to no other person. Any one making such payment or delivery to any other person will do so at his own risk and will be liable to make good the loss to the estate of the deceased and his heir.

J. H. E. TUPPER,
Talukdari Settlement Officer
and
Court of Wards.
Ahmedabad, 16th November, 1912.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1912, of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of November, 1912, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 1st day of November, 1912.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE GOCULDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY
Agents
AT
DELHI.

KING KING & CO.,
1, KASHMIR GATE.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong,
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :-
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Girgaon on Breach Candy Road, near Chira Bazar (Lot No. 4.)

Under instructions from Mr. Vithaldas Nenseyi the Receiver in Suit No. 850 of 1911 (Bai Lanuba widow vs. Bai Bhivrabai, widow of Sirdar Rao Nana Moroba and others) Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 19th day of November, 1912 at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) The following valuable landed property on the premises :

Particulars—All that piece or parcel of pension and Tax land or ground with a dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Eastern side of Girgaon on Breach Candy Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighty-seven square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under street Nos. 333-341 and Ward Nos. 2043-44 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 11, New No. 49, Old Survey No. 245, New Survey No, 196 and bounded on the East by the property of I, F, Wary, on the West by the said Girgaon Breach Candy Road on the North by the property of Dadabhoy Nassarwanji Kerawala and on the South by the property of Wamon Bapuji Khetare,

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Mulji Khambatta and Thakordas Attorneys for the Receivers at their Office No, 7 Church-gate Street, Fort or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 19th November, 1912.

AMUSEMENTS.

WILLISON'S
WORLD-RENOWNED
GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS
AND
MENAGERIE FROM SOUTH EAST AFRICA

Will shortly open here—

MADAME WILLISON, America's Premier Lady Horse and Animal Trainer, presents the Coal Black Hungarian Ponies, an exhibition of equine intelligence that is the theme of admiration.

MISS ADELE WILLISON in a dashing exhibition of graceful gymnastics on the single trapeze in mid air, concluding with her awe inspiring slide for life.

Now comes the Supreme Sensation of Australia and America, WILD FRIDAY and WILD ROSE in their exciting Sharp Shooting feats, 7 shots in 7 seconds, including the Historical William Tell shot.

MONS. ROUGAL'S Great animal acts.

CHARLIE FANNING, assisted by several members of the Company in a ludicrously funny sketch that sends the audience home with a feeling of wondrous delight.

THE ANGLO AMERICAN AEROLITES in a Thrilling Exhibition of gymnastic gyrations on the lofty Double Trapeze.

A bevy of ACROBATIC and TUMBLING CLOWNS, causing roars of laughter at their peculiar twistings and turnings.

THE GREAT VALESCO, Juggling Plates, Knives and other objects in a masterly manner.

THE WORLD'S CHAMPION EQUESTRIAN DOG, imitating the acts and antics of human riders.

CHARLIE FANNING, Australia's Representative Comedian, direct from his Continental and Coronation successes.

BILLIARDS.
GRAY AND STEVENSON
AT
PYRKE'S APOLLO HOTEL.

TO-NIGHT	TO-MORROW
TUESDAY,	WEDNESDAY
Nov. 19.	Nov. 20.

Separate game each evening commencing 9-30 p.m.

1,000 up level and fancy strokes,
Reserved Seats 10 Rs., other Seats 5 Rs.
Season tickets 20 Rs., others 10 Rs.

A special match table erected by John Roberts & Co., Bombay.
Bonzoline Balls used.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT.

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HER LITTLE SLEEPER
BARBER'S WIFE
INCONVENIENCE OF BEAUTY
PATHE'S WEEKLY GAZETTE.

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.
7 to 8: 8-30 to 9-30: 10 to 11 p.m.

MAIDANIA.

WEDNESDAY
MORNING
SKATING
9 TO 11.

SATURDAY
NEXT.
FANCY DRESS
CARNIVAL.
SKATING & DANCING.
2 MILITARY BANDS.
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Admission to Rink Re. 1.

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Fine Household Soaps.
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"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin, Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED FIRST-CLASS MOTOR MECHANICS. Only experienced men need apply. Apply stating qualifications and with copies of certificates if any to the ORIENT MOTOR CAR and ELECTRIC Co., Engineers and Contractors, 58, Apollo Street.

BRITISH MANUFACTURERS' SOLE AGENCIES.—Open for reliable Engine, Cylinder and Motor Oils and Greases, Disinfectants, Beltings, self-lubricating metallic Packings and Mill and Tea garden specialities. Write requiremets with references to "CONFIDENTIAL" care of Post Box 294, Bombay.

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TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is, therefore, able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

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Just from Bee-Hives. Absolutely pure, white and untouched by hand. V. P. Post Free 2 lbs. tin 1/9, two 3/-, three 4/5/-, four 5/12/-. One doz. case 12/- carriage extra. THE HONEY Co., CHAMBA via DALHOUSIE, (Punjab).

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LOW PREMIUMS.
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STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 29,500,000
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ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
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A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

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TO LET at Naigaum, near Public Fountain, 5 minutes' drive from Dadar, a Bungalow with large compound, 10 rooms and stable. Rent Rs. 55. Apply to

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TO BE LET.—FLATS, at Colaba Reclamation for Europeans only, Bed-rooms with Bath, Shower and W. C. Electric Light and Fan, Facing the Sea. Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 465 care of this Paper.

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WELL FURNISHED Bed-room with private Bath-room and W. C. Use of other appartments, large verandah overlooking sea and gardens, Electric Light and Fan. European married couple only entertained. Apply Box 461, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, Shower and W. C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 460, care of "Bombay Gazette".

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SIDDELEY AUTOCAR. 4 Seater, Double ignition. All accessories. Perfect running order and appearance. Extremely trustworthy. Open to offers. Apply Box No. 552, care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—A No. 2 "RONEO" COPIER, in good and sound condition. Offered at a low Price, offer wanted.

Apply box No. 398, care of this Paper.

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Must be cleared to make room for new plant coming from England.

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1 Quad Crown by Harrild and Sons, Improved "Main" News Machine, with 2 moulds.
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1 Double Demy Columbian Press by Harrild and Sons.
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ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

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Reserve Fund	"	19,500,000=say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

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Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund..........................	$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund............................	£ 1,500,000

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Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.................	£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE :
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

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Bombay,
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Aden (Camp.)
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Kisumu,
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Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.
RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AT :—
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID UP	£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....................	£ 600,000

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The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....	,,	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND.........	,,	3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CEMENT

HAETON BRAND.
GUARANTEED BEST
English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS, FORT, BOMBAY.

Scrap iron, angle iron, Manilla ropes, cordage tarred old Canvas, steel wire chain, old wooden cases, old clothes, lead, zinc, brass, copper, coir ropes, old instruments, different kind of files, etc. etc, too numerous to mention.

Under instructions from the Director Royal Indian Marine Bombay Messrs. Jivajee Sorabjee & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 25th November 1912, and the following days, as may be necessary the abovementioned stores at 2 p.m. Standard time at Fort in the compound of Govt. Dockyard.

The condition of sale that 50 per cent deposit to be immediately paid, and the articles cleared away on or before the fifteenth day, after the full completion of the sale, otherwise the lots and deposits will be forfeited, and the lots will be resold.

Further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, which will be declared at the time of the sale.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 19th November, 1912.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Our Weekly Sale will take place on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, instead of on Wednesday, the 20th, it being a Public Holiday on the latter day.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 31st day of November, sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, the following:—

On account of the shippers.
2 bales each 100 S. H. jackets.
1 bale each 100 S. H. jackets.
1 bale miscellaneous clothing, including jackets, trousers, breeches, vests and morning coats.
2 pieces check, double width.
14 pieces woollen tweed and Scotch tweed 58in. wide by 7 to 22 yards.
8 pieces 60in. wide by 28 to 63 yds. worsted.

On account of the concerned:—An invoice Ilfords photographic materials, consisting of:—Empress, G. R. and ordinary plates, 12 by 10, 1 by 2, 1 by 1 and 1 1-4 sizes. P. O. P. and P. O. post cards and one Victoria Mount cutter.

On account and at the risk of Mr. A. M. Jacob.

SALE OF OLD CHINA AND CHINESE WORKS OF ARTS AND CURIOS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of November, 1912, sell by Public Auction, at their sales Rooms, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on account and at risk of Mr. A. M. Jacob, a lot of old China and Chinese works of arts and curios, consisting of:—Blue and white five and three coloured famille-noir and famille-verte pieces of old periods, old Cloisonne vases, costly carvings, crystal articles and other old and rare works of arts and curios.

Goods will be on view three days previous to sale Catalogues may be obtained of the Auctioneers.

ANTIQUE AND MORERN CHINESE PORCELAIN AND WORKS OF ARTS AND CURIOS.

SALE BY AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, the 27th and THURSDAY, the 28th day, of November 1912, at 2-40 p.m. (S. T.) each day.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will offer for sale by Public Auction, at their sales Rooms, on the above mentioned day and time a collection of old Chinese porcelain, including blue and white famille-rose, famille-verte, sangde boeuf and blanc de Chine pieces of old periods, old glass, porcelain and crystal snuff bottles, Jade carvings. Also an assortment of self-coloured, glazed and decorated bowls, vases, plates, ink, pallets, etc., for decoration purpose.

A collection of old Indian paintings depicting old court views.

On view three days previous to sale.
Catalogues may be obtained of the Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE, & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th November, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of landed property situate at Gilder Street advertised to take place TO-DAY is POSTPONED until further Notice.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, at Chowpati, facing the Sea.

On THURSDAY, the 21st November, 1912, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, of the Hashmat Mahal Bungalow, in 12 lots, the very valuable immovable properties situate on the Queen's Road, Hughes Road, and Sandhurst Road, Chowpati, formerly the property of the late Mr. Mahomadaly Rogay, but now the property of Aishabibi, his widow, and Rabiabibi alias Mumtaz Jahan Begum, his daughter.

Note :—Only two plots No. 7 and 11 were sold at the last sale and the others were not sold owing to the request of certain purchasers who were going to Poona to attend the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim's School at Poona.

Lot No. 1.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure partly leasehold and partly newly assessed land fronting on Queen's Road, admeasuring 1,333 square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 2.—Vacant land partly of pension and tax tenure, and partly newly assessed land with the building thereon, formerly occupied by the Orient Club and now by the Khoja Punjibhoy Club, fronting on Queen's Road admeasuring 2,164½ sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 3.—Vacant land partly of pension and tax tenure, and partly newly assessed land fronting on Queen's Road containing 1,444½ square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 4.—Vacant land partly of pension and tax tenure and partly newly assessed land fronting on Queen's Road, containing 1,387 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 5.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure, fronting on the Queen's Road, containing 1,553 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 6.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure, fronting on the Queen's Road, containing 1,596⅔ square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 8.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure, with the out-houses standing thereon, containing 1,825½ sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 9.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure, containing 1,868⅔ sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 10.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure with the building thereon, containing 2,460½ sq. yds., or thereabouts.

Lot No. 12.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure with trees, standing thereon, fronting on Hughes Road, containing 11,539⅔ sq. yds. or thereabouts.

The land comprised in the above twelve lots is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue and assessed by the Municipality under various numbers and it is impossible to allocate any particular number or numbers to any particular lot or lots.

A plan of the above lots can be inspected at the office of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, the Solicitors for the Vendors, at Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, or at the office of Messrs. BENNETT and Co., the Auctioneers, at No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

The above plots with other properties belonging to the late Mahomedali bin Mahomed Ameen Rogay are at present mortgaged but reconveyances thereof will be obtained from the mortgagees prior to completion of sales.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Luggage and Parcels etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Lost Luggage Office, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56, Railway Act IX of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, on THURSDAY, the 5th proximo, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.):—

A quantity of unclaimed luggage and parcels, etc., particulars of which may be ascertained from the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 19th November, 1912.

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B. O. C.
—B. O. C. KEROSINES—
Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—
Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS.
Fuel & Cylinder Oils.
WAX.
CANDLES.

B.
O.
C.

PETROL.
MOTOR OILS
A & B.
Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.
Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [18th Nov., 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
170 Boxes Silver Dollars	Rs. 3,00,000	London	Mint Master

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 15th Nov., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway............	33	39,559
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	20	23,822

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened steady and unchanged at 1-4s. 1-32d. T. T., 1-4s. 1-16d. on demand and 1-4s. 11-32d. for 3 months sight credits. Business has again been slack both ways. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 11-32d. to Feb.
Do. do France	...171 1-2
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...151
Shanghai ,,	...209 1-4
Japan ,,	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened steady at 95 5-16 for cash and the settlement. A fair business has been done during the day and closing rates are as under.

We quote :—

Cash ...	Rs. 95 6 0
Settlement ...	,, 95 5 0

BULLION :—

Saturday's closing rates for Bar Silver, in London were 1-8 higher both for ready and forward at 29 1-8 respectively. New York was 1-4 down at 62 3-4. The local market opened at 74 3-4 for ready and 72 7-8 for the first settlement and has kept fairly steady during the day, closing as under. A small business has been done. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	... Rs. 23 15 0
Australian ,, ...	... ,, 23 15 0
Sovereigns ,, ...	... ,, 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)	
Ready	... ,, 72 12 0
1st Settlement ...	... ,, 72 14 0
2nd Settlement ...	... ,, 73 2 0
Silver (cum duty)	
Ready	... ,, 82 2 0
1st Settlement ...	... ,, 82 4 0
2nd Settlement ...	... ,, 82 8 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The home market closed rather easier on Saturday, and the week-end statistics were bearish. Fluctuations are likely, but the tendency should be for lower rates for the present. There was little change in the local market on opening this morning. Good Broach was quoted Rs. 301-2, fine Khamgaon Akola January Rs. 296 and fine M. G. Bengal January Rs. 266. During the morning a line of 1,000 bales fine Wardha Hinganghat was put through at Rs. 307. At Colaba there was a fair enquiry for good Broach, and sellers being scarce the rate advanced to Rs. 305, and closes as under. There has also been some enquiry for Bengals. Rates for Oomras are almost unchanged at the close.

There has been a good demand for ready cotton.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ...	... Rs.	314	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	... Rs.	304	,,
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat	,,	307	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	... ,,	304-5	,,
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	,,	298	,,
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	,,	295	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	... ,,	285	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	... ,,	275	,,
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	... ,,	268	,,
Fine M. G. Bengal	... ,,	270	Dec.
,, ,, ,,	... ,,	274-5	Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	... ,,	253-4	Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone ...	... Quiet, steady.
Estimated Sales ...	... 8,000 bales.
Total Imports ...	... 41,000 ,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·36	6·34	6·34

—02

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.
6·33	6·33	6·33

—01

May-June.	June.-July.	July-August.
6·33	6·33	6·32

—01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 9 1 0 B.T.
December	,, 9 11 6 B.T.
Apl-May 1913 ...	,, 9 14 6 B.T.

RAPESEED :—Quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913...	Rs. 8 5 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ...	,, 7 12 0 B.T
Yellow ,, ,, ...	,, 8 12 0 ,,

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs. 55 0 0
Black Kutni	,, 46 8 0
Ready White Khandeish	,, 56 8 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	.. Rs. 12 11 6 B. T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs. 38 0 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs. 28 0 0
Forward ...	... ,, 28 8 0 D. J.

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Quiet.

We quote :—

Jan.-Feb. Bold	... Rs. 45 0 0
Jan.-Feb. Small	... ,, 44 0 0

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs. 8 8 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet but steady.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 5 7 0 B. T.
,, ,, May 1913 ...	,, 5 7 6 ,,

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,752 1-2
Bank of India ...	65
Eastern Bank ...	94
Indian Specie ...	71 1-2

MILLS.

David ...	530
Kohinoor ...	835
Manockji Petit ...	3,150
New Great Eastern ...	282 1-2
Standard ...	1,460

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	173
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	178 1-2
Bombay S. N. Ord...	267 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,495
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	22

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ...	560

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m., on Saturday :—

Cotton ...	4,008	bales.
Wheat ...	12,467	cwts.
Linseed ...	164	,,
Rapeseed ...	18	,,
Gingellyseed ...	5,520	,,
Poppyseed ...	Nil	,,
Groundnuts...	5	,,
Castorseed ...	537	,,
Rice ...	2,251	,,
Myrabollams.	897	,,
Cottonseed ...	5,734	,,
Mowraseed ...	337	,,
Gram ...	2,944	,,
Joowar ...	1,240	,,
Maize ...	208	,,
Barley ...	5,361	,,

BNAK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 16th Nov. 1912, as compared with the statement for the week ending 7th Nov. 1912 :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 7. Rs.	Nov. 16. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office .... Public Deposits at Branches	1,03,75,036	1,14,65,513
Other Deposits	10,00,76,369	10,24,25,782
Post Bills	4,127	4,127
Sundries	23,75,186	24,25,882
	13,31,30,718	13,69,21,304
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ..	2,28,40,637	2,23,68,708
Other authorised Securities	8,11,683	8,02,088
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,02,12,266	1,00,23,002
Loans do. do. ...	4,08,56,912	3,94,33,368
Bills discounted and purchased	1,90,50,358	2,23,98,334
Dead Stock	2,38,211	2,38,931
Stamps	4,753	5,181
Bullion	9,89,673	9,54,286
Balances with other Banks	5,50,256	5,51,205
Sundries............	3,28,030	3,54,610
Cash	3,75,57,939	3,97,86,641
	13,34,30,718	13,69,21,304

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 12th Nov., 1912, as compared with the statement of 5th Nov. 1912 :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 5. Rs.	a.	p.	Nov. 12. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,83,00,000	0	0	1,83,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head office.	1,86,92,546	12	7	1,73,18,223	14	10
Other Deposits, &c	17,05,17,129	15	10	16,40,00,350	6	8
Bank Post Bills, &c............	10,60,902	13	9	11,32,057	14	6
Sundries	21,72,426	14	6	21,71,139	7	11
	23,07,43,006	8	8	22,29,21,771	11	11
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2,13,37,500	0	0	2,11,88,260	0	0
other authorized investments ...	98,86,507	0	0	98,94,607	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	3,72,25,866	10	11	3,75,24,320	8	11
Accounts of Credit on do ...	5,22,01,929	5	7	5,13,23,165	8	5
Bills discounted, &c	3,58,60,491	8	9	3,66,12,887	7	7
Balances with other Banks ...	20,79,167	2	5	31,91,380	12	3
Bullion	......			......		
Dead Stock......	24,96,476	4	6	24,88,925	0	5
Stamps	11,222	3	1	11,349	7	0
Sundries	3,57,943	8	7	3,57,943	2	1
	16,14,57,503	11	10	16,25,42,788	14	8
Cash, &c., at.. Head Office..						
Cash, &c., at... Branches	6,92,85,502	12	10	6,03,79,032	13	3
	23,07,43,006	8	8	22,29,21,771	11	11

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	1,51,997	Decrease.
Government at Branches ...	12,22,326	Do.
Other Deposits	65,16,779	Do.
Post Bills............	71,155	Increase.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments.........	1,91,140	Decrease.
Loans............	2,98,454	Increase.
Accounts of Credit	8,78,364	Decrease.
Mercantile Bills	7,51,896	Increase.
Cash at Head Office	74,47,217	Decrease.
Do. at Branches	14,59,252	Do.

Percentage 32·70.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charges for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

GOULDING—EGAN—November 6, in the Cathedral Lahore, by the Rev Walter Muspratt, Hubert Percy Raynor Goulding, Indian State Railways, elder son of H R Goulding, I S O, to Amelia Griselda (Zeldie), younger daughter of the late Howard Nethercote Egan of Stagbrock Estate, Peermaad, Travancore.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Standing Committee, 5-10 p.m.
Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, Distribution of Prizes, 4-30 p.m.
Anglo-Indian Empire League: General Meeting at the Indo-British Institution, 6-30 p.m.
Maidania, 6 to 12 p. m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11 p. m.

Maxim: "The man who makes the best of best opportunities is apt to get the best of obstacles."

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 8th instant, left Aden, at 11 p. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" will leave Bombay harbour on Saturday next at 2·39 p. m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail ...	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail ...	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail ...	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-50	7-30
Poona Express ...	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail ...	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912) ...		12-0

Music at Chowpatti.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the band of the 1st Battn., G. I.P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day :—

March	Convivial	O'Hara
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe
Clarionet Solo	Air Varie	Rossini
a Flower Gavotte	Hearts and Flowers	M. Tobani
b Pfeif-Lied	Come my love and dance with me	Strauss
Grand Selection	Maritana	Wallace
Valse	The Eternal	Leo Fall
Selection	The Sunshine Girl	Rubens
Galop	John Peel	F. Hunt.

Band at the Yacht Club.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col B. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Vols., will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening :—

March	With Sword and Lance	Starke
Overture	Si J'etais Roi	Adam
Valse	Nights of Gladness	Ancliffe
Selection	The Pink Lady	Caryll
Bell Gavotte	Weymouth Chimes	Howgill
Selection	Student Songs	Douglas
Polka de Concert	Les Chanteurs Hongroise	Michiels

Music at Maidania.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. K. MacGeorge and Officers, the String Band of the 117th Mahrattas will play the following programmes of music at Maidania this evening under the direction of Mr. W. H. Bond, Bandmaster :—

From 6-30 to 8 p. m.

Marche Americaine	Alaska	Michiels
Overture	The Cock in the Basket	Rieger
Valse	Ensueno Seductor	Rosa
Spanish Dance	La Belladora	Nehl
Piccolo Solo	Golden Sparks	Brewer
Two Step	Ginger	Wurm

From 9-30 to 11 p. m.

March	Obedient Diana	Schild
Overture	The House of the Locksmith	Auber
Valse	Suspiral	Ivanovitch
Serenade	Italienne	Elenberg
Selection	The Gondoliers	Sullivan
Pizzicato of a Troubadour		Helmund
Danse	In the Shadows	Finck.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marques per extra s.s. "Markgraf" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m. on Wednesday the 20th instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

A Missing Cart.—Hansraj Daulatram, a commission agent of Parsi-wadi, Mandvi, reported to the police that at 2-30 p. m. on Sunday, he loaded his cart, No. 4373, with ten bags of sugar valued at Rs. 165, in Kazi Syed-street, and instructed the driver to take them to the Carnac-bunder goods yard. The driver failed to do so and has disappeared.

Identified at Last.—The dead body of a Hindu, which was found floating in a well in King-lane, Fort, and was kept in the refrigerator at the Morgue, being unidentified, as reported previously, has since been recognized as that of one Shivram Ganesh who was residing in a chawl near the well. Two persons came forward, who said that the deceased had been ailing for some time prior to his death.

National Indian Association.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Ladies' Branch a lecture will be given by Dastur Dr. M. N. Dhalla M.A. (Ph.D.) on Social Ethics to-morrow at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the residence of Mrs. Furdoonjee Sorabjee Talyarkhan, Warden Road, kindly lent for the occasion. Purdah arrangements will be made. Members are invited to bring two lady-friends and we are requested to State that non-member lady friends will be heartily welcomed.

New-born Child Found Dead.—A newly-born female child was found dead in the lavatory of the Sun Mill on Fergusson-road, on Sunday. On enquiry it was found that one Gungabai, an employee of the mill, had given birth to the child in the lavatory a few hours before, and had left the infant there and gone back to her work as usual. The police were informed, and Superintendent Coxen had Gungabai removed to the hospital. The body of the child was disposed of by the order of the Police Surgeon.

Fire at Kala Chowki.—On Sunday night, a fire broke out in a hut located in Amba-wadi, near Kala Chowki. On the information being received, the Municipal Fire Brigade was soon on the scene. Owing to the combustible nature of the materials of which the hut was contracted, the fire spread rapidly to the adjoining huts and soon a row of fifteen was gutted. The Fire Brigade worked from a hydrant and extinguished the fire in about fifteen minutes. The damage done is estimated at about Rs. 350 and the cause is said to be the careless use of a fireplace.

Tram-car Accident.—Tram-car No. 32 was proceeding towards Grant's buildings from the Sassoon-dock terminus, on Sunday night, when, at the railway level-crossing at Colaba, a Pardesi named Sahibdin Matadin, aged about 30, jumped off the car in motion, from its middle doorway. He fell on his back with his feet towards the tram track and one of the rear wheels passed over his right foot. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment. The car is reported to have been proceeding at an ordinary speed, and been stopped immediately after the accident.

Willison's Circus.—Willison's circus, which has been adding to its laurels in British East Africa, is now on the way to Bombay and will shortly open on a short tour in this city. The company is a numerous one with very varied talents. Madame Willison is described as America's premier lady horse and animal trainer and gives a number of entrancing exhibitions. There are American aerolites, a slack-wire performer, a bowie-knife-thrower, hurricane hurdle-riders, performing dogs and other animals, trapezists, monkeys and a clever troupe of clowns. Bombay is sure to give them a hearty welcome.

The Librarians' Club.—The second meeting of the Librarians' Club, started by the Social Service League in connection with the Travelling Free Libraries movement, was held at the League's Office last Sunday, 30 librarians attending. After the report of the work done up to this time in connection with the movement had been read, the librarians were requested to state the experiences and difficulties which they had met with while doing their work. Mr. Wagdhare, one of the librarians, suggested that in order to attract volunteers to read the books in the chawls small prizes should be offered to those who would show good work. One of the Parsee librarian suggested that the books sent to Parsee locality should be suited to the text of the Parsis, and he also suggested that the librarian should be allowed to give books even to those whom they did not know quite well on receiving a certain amount of deposit. Some of the librarians belonging to the Depressed class explained how the Library movement was proving useful to their community, and one of them suggested that besides the magic lantern shows, which the Social Service League is showing at the Library centres, it should gradually start night classes also. Mr. Bhawanidas N. Motiwala, B. A., LL. B., J. P., the President of the meeting exhorted the Librarians to try their best to popularise the movement and to keep correct records and send the weekly reports regularly. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and the librarians.

Victoria Memorial School for the Blind.—The following contributions have been received towards the above school. Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 69,777-8-1; The Bombay Municipal Corporation, contribution for the year 1912-13 Rs. 2,500; Thakar Pragjee Sarjee Rs. 100; "V. M. B." Rs. 51; Mr. Thakar Jethabhai Virjee, A. "Sympathiser", "In sacred memory of Dr. Cowas C. Lalkaka on the 3rd anniversary of his death 30th June 1912", Rao Bahadur Vissanjee Khimjee, and Mr. Harkisondas Vandrawandas being the amount of fee paid for the use of the Town Hall for a concert by Miss Malka on October 12 each Rs. 50; "In sacred memory of the late Mr. Dossabhoy Merwanjee Shroff from the amount subscribed at his Othemna ceremony", Rs. 45; "In sacred memory of the late Mr. Darabshah Rustomjee" Karanjia. Rs. 31; A. "Parsee" through Miss A. H. Wadia, Mr. Kavasjee Rustomjee Khumbatta, each Rs. 30; "A thanksgiving offering", Bai Avabai Hormusjee Cama "in sacred memory of her late dear maternal aunt Bai Avabai", and "In sacred memory of the first anniversary of my late dear father-in-law Sir Hormusjee Nowrojee Mody"; In sacred memory of the late Mr. Rustomjee Framjee Batliwalla Bai Virbaijee, widow of the late Mr. Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy Mody, subscribed from his estate at his Othemna ceremony, Matubhai Kasanbhai, Mr. Bhaskarrao Vithaldas Mehta, The Lodge Aryan, No. 1709, E. C. through the Secretary Mr. N. M. Pavri, The Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. Madhavjee Chaturbhuj, being the amount of legacy given by him to the Institution in his Will, Mr. Maganlal Gulabchand Daftari, Manubhai Rangildas in sacred memory of his dear wife, "In sacred memory of my deceased mother Bai Gulab, widow of Mr. Balkisondas B. Kajee each Rs. 25; Mr. Chhotalal Karsandas Muljee, in sacred memory of his wife Bai Jivkorbai, A "Zoroastrian Sympathiser" Ahmedabad, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalwad Third Presidency Magistrate Bombay, each Rs. 15; Messrs. M. V. Desai and Co., Shah Hargovandas Jivandas, A "Poor Person", Dr. B. H. Nanavatty (Ahmedabad, Bai Ruttonbai H. Bode, Mr. Chunilal Fakirabhai Dalal, Muhunal Panalal "in celebration of his birthday through, Mr. Vinayak Dhonjee, each Rs. 10; Bai Besarbai, Bai Gopibai and Bai Kasturibai of Badvaga, Indore 6-8-0; Bai Manekbai Dwarkadas Rs. 6; Sums of and under Rupees five Rs. 35-8-0. Total Rupees 73,277-8-1.

SUICIDE OF A MAHOMEDAN WOMAN.

The Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, yesterday, held an inquest at the Morgue, touching the death of a Mahomedan woman, named Rahimatbee, aged about 20.

The deceased was the mistress of one Rasali. On Friday last, she went to her mother's house at Parel. At night she fell ill and medical aid was promptly summoned, but as she was found suffering from the effects of opium poisoning, she was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where she died on Sunday.

A verdict of suicide by opium was returned by the jury.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill. ft. in.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill. ft. in.
Nov. 19	m 6 50	25 3	m 0 26	21 0
	7 58 a	24 3	1 51 a	19 3
20	m 7 45	25 6	m 1 42	20 8
	8 52 a	25 5	2 25 a	18 3
21	m 8 32	25 11	m 2 34	20 3
	9 36 a	26 7	2 57 a	17 4
22	m 9 14	26 4	m 3 20	19 10
	10 16 a	27 8	3 29 a	16 5
23	m 9 53	26 8	m 4 1	19 6
	10 55 a	28 7	4 2 a	15 6
24	m 10 31	26 11	m 4 41 a	19 3
	11 34 a	29 4	4 37 a	14 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Nov.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 19 (Tuesday)	,, 6h 48m	,, 6h 0m
,, 20 (Wednesday)	,, 6h 49m	,, 6h 0m
,, 21 (Thursday)	,, 6h 49m	,, 6h 0m
,, 22 (Friday)	,, 6h 50m	,, 6h 0m
,, 23 (Saturday)	,, 6h 30m	,, 6h 0m
,, 24 (Sunday)	,, 6h 51m	,, 6h 0m

Phases of the Moon—Full Moon Nov. 24th 9h. 42-2m. p.m. Last Quarter, 30th, 4h. 34-8m. p.m.; First Quarter, Dec. 8th 10h, 36-7m. p.m.

NURSING MOTHER, if you find your Milk either a beauty or poor we strongly recommend you to take ANGEL'S GALACTOGOGUE, a most reliable preparation that produces a plentiful healthy and natural flow of Milk. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. To be had at MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market Bombay.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

THE HIGH COURT.

Dacoits Sentences Reduced on Appeal.

JUDGES AND THE POLICE.

Owing to numerous thefts from goods trains on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway running from Ahmedabad to Baroda, and Dakor to Anand, a special additional staff of police was employed, consisting of 23 constables under the head Constable named Motising Sardar Sing (a Girasia of Mansa in the Mahi-Kantha Agency, who has been in the police service for 17 years). Twenty of the constables escorted goods trains on the main line and three on the Anand-Dakor section. Moti Sing had his headquarters at Anand and supervised the work of the constables. At Anand, Head-Constable Rasul Khan Amirkhan (of Nadiad) acted as Sub-Inspector and was known as the Railway Station Officer. On the night of the 28th of March last, special duty Constable Gagden Powari, a man from up-country on special duty, was in a goods train which left Dakor on 10-7 p. m., and ought to have reached Umrethi (4 miles) at 10-25, p.m. He had a loaded gun and a lantern. Another special constable, named Dhaneshwar (a Gujarati Brahman) was in one of the front wagons and Jagdev was seated in the guard's van. Two miles from Dakor Jagdeo saw a few bags tumble out on the line and looking out he found three gangs of thieves at work. He fired at them and tried to have the train stopped but the brakes would not work and the driver's attention could not be attracted to the guard's red light. At Umrethi the theft was reported to the railway police and it was found that 14 bags of cotton seed were missing. Telegraphic and telephone messages were sent and four constables proceeded to the spot for enquiry. One Nathu Umren, of Umrethi went with them. They went, with the line-guard Shankar Anda who was waiting to exchange chits with the other line-guard from Umretni, who had accompanied the four constables. Shanker was questioned, but he gave no information and went on to Dakor. A little way off cotton seeds were found scattered about the line. When passing certain villages they met Gagu Jithbhai, Salem Naran, Bechar Khusal, Madha Ichs, Sanker Vasan, Uma Anda, Kuber, Gobar and Hathia Kuber, and these men come up to the constables with sticks raised. Nathu was called and whistled for and hearing his name the dacoits turned and retreated towards Simalraj village. The party thought it unsafe to pursue them. But Nathu and Hosain had recognised the offenders. On the railway line they met Naik Jagannath from Dakor, who had also come to make enquiries. Jagannath demanded to see the mukhi of the village, Simalaj. The accused were sent for but Jibhai Anda could not be found. Later the wheel marks of a cart were noticed, and a cart full of cotton-seeds was also discovered. The offenders had evidently gone away with the bullocks. Rasul Khan here came up. The cast was believed to be one of the Garasias of Umrethi and Gagoo, Salam, Bechar and Shankar were also suspected. As soon as Gagoo's name was mentioned Motising was brought to his assistance.

Motesing and Gagoo are of the same caste. The bullocks were traced and being let loose, they went to Gagoo's house. Gagoo admitted that the animals belonged to him. The magistrate in the Sessions Court suspected that Motising and Rasulkhan were trying to hush up the case. He came to Dakor and arrested all the accused.

The accused were tried by the Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, with two assessors. The assessors held Gagoo Jithbhai to be guilty and the others not guilty. In their opinion Motising and Rasul Khan had failed to investigate the case and tried to save Gagoo.

The Judge, partly agreeing with the assessors found Gagoo and Salem guilty under sections 395, 402 and 414, I. P. C., and acquitted the other accused. The three were sentenced to transportation for ten years' each.

Against this conviction and sentence, Mr. T. R. Desai appealed to Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao in the Bombay High Court. Their Lordships, after hearing counsel at great length, upheld the conviction, but reduced the sentence to four years' rigorous imprisonment each. Their Lordships, in their judgment, said :—"The failure to detect all the authors of this crime arose not from any inherent difficulty of detection in the crime itself. On the contrary, whatever failure has attended the efforts of the authorities to ascertain the whole body of these offenders has arisen, and, we think, exclusively, from the corruption of the police officers who were employed to detect such crimes. It is manifest that the appellants cannot be held responsible for that."

LIGHT AND AIR DISPUTE.

Mr. Justice Davar in the Bombay High Court has been engaged in hearing a big light and air obstruction suit.

The facts are as follows :—Rao Bahadur Ghanasham Nilkanth Nadkarni, the complainant, is a Hindu, who has lived in the same house in Jambulwadi, outside the Fort, Bombay, for more than 20 years. The defendants, Mariambai, widow of Haji Mahomed Abba, and Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahid owned a house to the east of plaintiff's house.

The plaintiff all along enjoyed air and light through four windows overlooking the defendants property. In 1892 plaintiff pulled his house down and rebuilt it. On the 30th June 1911, the defendants began to obstruct the plaintiff's side windows by erecting a screen of corrugated iron sheets. Some scaffolding erected by the defendants also encroached on plaintiff's land.

The matter was first referred to arbitration but without any satisfactory result.

Mr. Kanga appeared for the defendant and Messrs. Bahadurji and Desai appeared for the plaintiff. After some argument it was settled that the defendants should leave a space of six or eight feet at places. Then the question as to who was liable for the costs was discussed, and Mr. Bahadurji had not concluded his arguments when the Court rose for the day.

SALE OF A PRESS.

Yesterday, before Mr. Justice Davar, in the Bombay High Court, Mr. Bhandarker, on behalf of Hajarilal Motilal, applied for an order on Mr. Lamb, the former Official Assignee, to make over possession of the Helena Printing Press to Mr. Sethna, who might sell it forthwith. Mr. Bhandarker stated that the Helena Press was mortgaged to his client, who had obtained a decree for Rs. 9,300. The Court had also ordered in the decree that the press should be placed in Mr. Lamb's hands, as he was the Official Receiver at the time. The defendant had now filed his schedule to be declared a bankrupt, hence it should be ordered that Mr. R. D. Sethna should take charge of the press to sell it forthwith.

THE S.S. "GYMERIC."

It will be remembered that a dispute arose over the steamer "Gymeric," belonging to Golam Ali Isaji and others; and Rai Badridas Mokim Bahadur and Sons of Calcutta, jewellers, who are among the creditors, obtained an order from the Bombay High Court, restraining the owners from selling the steamer or letting it out on charter.

Yesterday the matter came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Davar, and Mr. Kanga, appearing for the plaintiffs, submitted that previously an application had been made to the Court for the steamer to be handed over to a Receiver, and an injunction had been sought against its purchase or charter. The parties had now arranged that the motion be taken up on Monday next. In the meantime the defendants had undertaken not to sell or let allow steamer to be chartered.

His Lordship took note of the fact.

THE MOTOR ACCIDENT CASE.

The damage suit, Wadia vs. Batliwala, in which the former claims Rs. 69,000 as damages for being crippled in a motor smash near Deolali, while the car was being driven by the defendant, was continued in Mr. Justice Macleod's Court during the whole of yesterday.

The defendant, his wife, Mr. Pathuk, and Mr. Taleyarkhan, were examined and cross-examined at great length, and the case was adjourned.

BIG PARTITION SUIT.

The plaintiffs, Khimji Mathuradas, and another, sued Ranchhordas Kalyanji and others, in the High Court, for the partition of their ancestral properties in Bombay, and Jamkhanshalin, worth about ten lakhs of rupees.

The plaintiffs stated that their ancestor, Kalianji Hansraj, had died in 1871, leaving a widow, named Ratanbai, from whom the plaintiffs are descended.

The defendants argued that by a previous decree of the High Court partition had already taken place with the knowledge of the Court, and the rights of the minors had been settled. That decree made the present proceedings "res judicata." Further, it was argued that the plaintiffs' fathers were alive. Hence they could not sue for partition.

Mr. Justice Beaman, before whom the case came on for hearing, dismissed the suit with costs.

Messrs. Bahadurji, Jinna and Wadia appeared for the 2nd plaintiffs and Mr. Captain of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, solicitors, for the defendants.

THE POLICE COURT.

HIS FOURTH CONVICTION.

Mahadhu Luxmon, a Hindu, against whom there was a record of three previous convictions was yesterday charged before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, by Sub-Inspector Bahudin, C. I. D., with criminal breach of trust in respect of ornaments valued at Rs. 300.

The accused had taken the ornaments from Krishna, a Hindu woman living in the same chawl, saying he wanted to make similar ornaments for his own use. He pledged them with a Marwari and absconded with the money. He was arrested at Nall Bazar.

The prisoner admitted three previous convictions and pleaded guilty.

The Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment, six weeks of the period to be spent in solitary confinement.

THE WEATHER.

Depression to South-West.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Nov. 18.

The depression in the south passed into the Arabian Sea, but is only slightly affecting the Malabar Coast.

The temperature is very low in Baluchistan.

Rainfall has been nearly general in South Madras, and local in the Madras Deccan. Trivandram records one and half inches, Negapatam, three; Cuddalore, eight; Madras one, and Cuddapah, two.

Forecast :—Decrease in rainfall in south-east Madras.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following weather telegram received yesterday, from the Meteorological Department, Simla, by the Port Officer, Bombay :—

Feeble depression passing south of Cape Comorin from Bay into Arabian Sea, may give squally weather off Malabar Coast.

LATER.

The depression has now passed into Arabian Sea and probably has its centre near Maldives, squally weather likely over south-east Arabian Sea.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 18th NOVEMBER.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Food-grains sowing has been completed.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Khamgaon.—Cotton picking general; cotton crop estimate 10 annas. Linseed and wheat doing well.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rabi crop accounts unfavourable.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Cotton plants in flower and show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton ready for picking. Cotton smaller area sown this year. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory and estimate 11 or 12 annas. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Sometimes cloudy. Colder. Cotton plants flourishing on high places. Cotton plants in flower. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory and prospects improving.

Viramgam.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants in flower.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton picking partially begun.

Barsi.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking of first sowing partially begun.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cloudy and unseasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains and wheat doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 16th Nov., giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme western districts and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded at Kotah and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is above normal at Karachi; the minimum is in defect at Bikaner and in excess at Ajmer and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in north Gujarat and at Indore and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess in west Central India and Gujarat; night temperature is above normal except at Dwarka and Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is in excess in the western half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess in the north Konkan; night temperature is above normal over the whole division.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the northern half of the division and moderately clouded in the southern half. Humidity is normal or in defect. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are in excess.

General Remarks.—The depression in the Bay of Bengal does not appear to have yet crossed Ceylon; its intensity remains unchanged. Rainfall has been again widespread on the south Coromandel Coast, Negapatam reporting another heavy fall of 3·47". Nearly general rain has fallen also in the Carnatic, south Malabar and the extreme eastern districts of the Madras Deccan. Light rain has again been reported from Bangalore. Conditions are slightly unsettled also in north Malabar.

Nearly general rain is likely on the south Coromandel Coast and in the Carnatic and Malabar, and some showers in Mysore and the Madras Deccan. A few showers are possible in the south Bombay Deccan and the south Konkan.

PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 17th Nov. to 6 a.m. on the 18th November :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total......	Nil	Nil
Total mortality from all causes		107

The best cakes for the children are those baked at home, and the best cakes baked at home are those raised with Paisley Flour. Children and persons of delicate digestions may safely eat Paisley Flour cakes all hot and fragrant. They are so digestible. For all home bakings use "PAISLEY FLOUR" The SURE raising powder and go by the rule—well mix dry, 1 part Paisley Flour to 8 parts ordinary flour. Every tin contains an excellent selection of recipes and the Brown & Polson book of recipes is post free from Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., Lyon's Range, Calcutta. Send for it now.

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2nd—Delicious and sweet fragrance.
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TRY ONLY - FOR ONCE AND BE CONVINCED.
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PRAMEHABINDU.
In a remarkably short time, often a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. It speedily removes strangury, stones and other organic troubles of the Kidneys. It cures non-retention of urine and heals irritation, inflammation and ulceration of the urinary passage and all other diseases arising from indiscretion or excesses, in either sex.
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Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair daily.
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It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too. Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed. The finest Hair dressing.
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Sample free on application with half anna Postage stamp.
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Patiala, 1929 tons, Captain H. Bamber, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S N, Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Japan Mail Steamship Co.'s steamer Rangoon Maru, 3188 tons, Captain J. Kamoshita, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, etc., with a general cargo.

The steamer Valdura 3495 tons, Captain M. C. Corrance, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, with a cargo of cool.

The steamer Dunrobin, 2319 tons, Captain W. Carr, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Strathan, 2829 tons, Captain A. McLay, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Beira with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lightninp, 2121 tons, Captain T. Walsh, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, via coast ports with a general cargo, 2 cabin and 12 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A	Highland Monarch	2545	Dalziel	Dunkirk	4-12	T M & Co
B	Uriana	3383	Pratt	Mauritius	18-11	M M & Co
F	Kybfels	3159	Frisine	Hamburg		W & A G & Co
G&B	Harfield	2245	Churchill	Garston	23-11	S Smidt & Co
H	Manseri	2042	Gore	Aden	21-11	B & P S N Co
	Rangoon Maru	2733	Karshita	Kobe	19-11	N Y Kaisha
M	Banvik	3332	Berggrun	Rotterdam	23-11	T M & Co
N	Baron Innerdale	2140	Allish	Manchester	23-11	T Morrison & Co
O	Markgraf	2325	Jantzen	Durban	19-11	A Strandes & Co
Q	Naseri	912	Murch	Maculla	19-11	Bo & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
1	Kohistan	2349	Owen	Hamburg	20-11	M M & Co
2	Surada	3400	Falton	Galle	19-11	M M & Co
4	Umtali	1697	Clarke	Antwerp	20-11	S Smidt & Co
5	Muttra	2985	Carey	Rangoon	21-11	M M & Co
7	Clan Colquhoun	3760	Young	Chittagong	20-11	J Finlay & Co
9	Cornwall	3954	Howell	Antwerp	23-11	W & A G & Co
10&11	Elysia	3934	Coverley	Liverpool	21-11	W & A G & Co
12&13	Himalaya	3700	Evans	Shanghai	20-11	P & O Co
14	Dwarka	759	Moren	Busreh	21-11	M M & Co
15	Locksley Hall	2299	Crawford	L'pool	23-11	K Nixon & Co
16	Wardha	2352	Connock	Genoa	7-12	M M &Co

P & O Dock

	Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
	Edith	1815	Beaching	Repairing		J Mackintosh & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
17	Valdura	Corrance	Calcutta Nov 8
	Strathan	MacLay	Beira Nov 3
	Dunrobin	Carr	Calcutta Nov 5
18	Rangoon Maru	Kamoshita	Kobe Oct 17

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
18	Patiala	Bamber	Calcutta
	Lhasa	Cutbush	Karachi
	City of Glasgow	Findlay	Karachi
	Lightning	Walsh	Calcutta &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Dwarka for Busreh, &c.

„ Strathan for Baltimore.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Karachi, sailed from Marseilles outward bound on the morning of the 17th instant.

The steamer Ischia, of the Societa' Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi, from Bombay, left Colombo for Penang Singapore and Hong Kong on the 17th instant

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOV. 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—7 bales hides W and A Graham and Co ; 4 bales hides. N Kassam ; 22 bales wool, B Purshotandas ; 41 bales wool, H K M Jaitha ; 20 bales wool, T Tejpal ; 153 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co ; 70 bales wool, M Ramjidas ; 22 bales wool, E Dossa and Co ; 140 bales wool, B Hurbham ; 50 bales wool, R Mencherji 115 bales cottonfly and waste, K Vishram and Co ; 34 bales wool, A H Bundaally ; 20 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 5 bales wool, N Goculdas ; 29 bales wool, The Bombay Co ; 30 bales wool, Pollorlidhur ; 1 bales hides V Esmail and Co ; 40 cwts old rubber, C Macdonald and Co ; 9 bales hides 84 bales wool, W and A. Graham and Co ; 129 bales cotton waste, S Khimji.

FOR LONDON.

Medina s—50 tons oil cakes, Framji Rustomjee ; 7,500 cwts barley, L Dreyfus and Co ; 1,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 10,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Elysia s—30 bales skins, Enrico N Stein ; 4 pots rosa oil, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Elysia s—90 bales skins, Enrico N Stein.

Strathan s—6,750 tons manganese ore R A Willis.

FOR BOSTON.

Kohistan t—40 cwts fishmaws, R Dhanji and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—5,160 cwts gram, 1,660 cwts wheat, 11,780 cwts linseed, Ralli Brother; 57 bales wool, S. B. and A D Bassons; 10 cwts rapeseed and 990 cwts linseed J Fachiri; 7 pots rosa oil M Jafferbhoy.

Locksley Hall s—200 cwts mustard seed, R Hoosen 2,000 cwts barley, K Devchand and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Kohistan s—100 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR HULL.

Cornwall s—15,800 cwts barley, 3,340 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros; 400 bales hemp, G Veerji and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Kybfels s—2,184 cwts oil cakes, T. Morrison and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kybfels e—3,900 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 linseed, 2,500 cwts rapeseed, 7,500 cwts barley K Devchand and Co; 110 bales cotton, K H Kayam and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kybfels s—2 pots rosa oil, R Jeewandas and Co; 343 cwts oil cakes, Volkart Bros; 4 pots geranium oil Volkart Bros; 2 pots rosa oil, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Wardha s—100 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co; 100 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 2,100 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Himalaya s—75 cwts jardaloo, 48 cwts googal, 20 cwts alois, A [illegible] and Co ; 100 bales twist, M B Kaisha ; 100 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co ; 225 cwts dry fruit, K Hody and Co ; 75 cwts jardaloo 15 cwts dry fruit, T Canji ; 92 cwts sharkfins 4 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunji and Co ; 45 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co ; 20 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 20 chests opium B Balchand ! 10 chests opium C Bamonji and Co : 37 cwts dry fruits, Velleya and Co ; 11 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Himalaye s—64 bales twist. S J David and Co ; 50 bales twist, S Baldewdas ; 2 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co : ; 10 chests opium, S. J. David and Co ; 30 chests opium, C Bamonji and Co ; 5 chests opium, B Balchand ; 10 chests opium C Jan Mahomed and Co ; 15 chests opium, O Premrukh ; 10 chest opium ; S Khetsidas ; C 12 chest opium, C Bomanji and Co : 25 chests opium, H Rampurtap ; 15 chests opium, H Baynath ; 10 chests opium' M Gajanand.

The Bombay Gazette

CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

IN THE PRESS.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication this Month, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY among these will be found :—

The Fairy Queen's Quandary
By
G. R. Sims.

The Gift
By
Alice and Claude Askew.

Pilot Mathey's Christmas
By
Sir A. T. Quiller Couch.

Santa Claus by the Sea
By
Justice Huntly McCarthy.

The Ghost in the Snow
By
Katharine Tynan.

The Humours of Christmas
By
Barry Pain.

The Spirit King
By
Dorothea Deakin.

How Nell and Belle met the Santa Claus
By
Queenie Scott—Hopper.

Roger Wagnall's Ghost
By
John H. Duos.

On New Year's Eve
By
Harold Bindloss.

Peggy Decides
By
Hough Wood.

A Seasonable Story
By
H. C. S.

In addition the number will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS, including :—

The Knight and the Lady
By
J. Dodworth.

The Apprentice
By
Norman Gale (illustrated, by Will Owen.)

The Imps' Christmas Party
By
A. E. Morton.

Dickory Dock
By
Hilda Cowham.

Advertisement space is limited and much is already taken up ; it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

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Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4	6	2	do.
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Count of Luxembourg	F. Lehar
Belle of New York	G. Kerker
A Waltz Dream	Oscar Strauss
The Dairymaids	Paul Reubens
The Gay Parisienne	I. Caryll
Dorothy	A. Cellier
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The Spring Chicken	L. Monckton
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENCE

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 19th Nov. 1912.

THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

THE present lull in Balkan affairs is not likely to last ; but whether it will end in peace or in war no one can yet say. The longer it lasts the greater is the danger of further complications. It becomes more evident every day that Europe is only at the beginning of its difficulties over the Balkans, and that the success of the allies has created a situation which requires the most delicate handling. Already ominous growls are coming from the Russian Press, and complaints are intentionally made over the uselessness to Russia of the Triple Entente. On the other side of the Peninsula, it brooks ill with the haughty Austrian spirit to see the results of many years of diplomacy threatened with complete destruction and Austria's road to the Ægean blocked by the interposition of Servia's extended authority. A minor element of danger has declared its presence in resentment in Greece against the Bulgarian general's message to his Tsar, that Salonica was now and would remain a Bulgarian town. According to the reports the Western Bulgarian Army reached Salonica about the same time as, but after, the Greeks, and the friction between Greek and Bulgar which had been temporarily allayed by the war has appeared again. The position is one of extraordinary difficulty ; and it is doubtful if any one in Europe, knows what the end will be. The ambitions and designs that cross and recross each other in Macedonia alone, to say nothing of Thrace, are so many and so powerful as to bewilder the subtlest diplomat ; and new combinations may, at any time, be formed to obtain mutual advantage.

It has seemed to us since the first Bulgarian successes that both Turkey and Bulgaria would fare best by dealing directly with each other ; and that is apparently what they are now doing. That the Bulgarians have hated the Turks is obvious ; but it is equally certain that their feelings have, by this time, undergone some change. They are the victors of a hard-fought campaign and no longer the victims of oppression with a long record to wipe out and, by all accounts, they are a singularly clear-headed race. It is now suggested that the reputation which King Ferdinand has enjoyed is due as much to his native advisers as to his own initiative, and that the Bulgars themselves are the statesmen of this war. In any case they have their traditions and their hopes ; and while the army would doubtless be glad to continue fighting, the soldiers themselves are citizens acquainted with their politicians' designs. The longer fighting goes on, the stronger will grow the Army's desire to gain a signal triumph and to sign a peace at Constantinople ; but the Army can still be restrained, and Nazim Pasha has done wisely in going direct to the Commander-in-Chief of the Bulgarian forces. For the Bulgarians do not want Constantinople yet. They are a patient people. To them, as to the Russians, a delay of a hundred years does not count for much ; and even if, as is possible, their thoughts are fixed on the Bosphorus as their ultimate goal, they can afford to wait. At present they aspire to the creation of a lasting Balkan confederacy of which they shall be the recognised leaders. In the hardest of their battles and in their most sanguinary victories, they have been playing for much higher stakes than the defeat of the Turks ; and dreams of a hegemony to the support of which Turkey might lend arms and men have probably never faded from their minds during the war. For this reason the Turks would get better terms from the Bulgarians alone than they may get from the confederacy or perhaps from a European congress But Bulgaria cannot make its own terms or confer with Turkey alone ; and it will be a long and tedious business to adjust the claims of the allied states. If the confederacy stands this last test and shows that for the sake of a common end, its members can put patriotic ideas aside, then the future of the Balkans will necessarily be decided by the strong and vigorous inhabitants themselves. But this has not yet been shown ; and until the allies have successfully accomplished this task, the future of the Balkans will be just as uncertain as if the war had not taken place.

In the midst of this uncertainty, the Bulgarians seem to be making headway both with the siege of Adrianople and the breach of the Chatalja lines. The accounts are only meagre, and must be accepted with reserve. The Turk seems at last to be showing his worth as a soldier and to be putting up a brave resistance both in the besieged city and in defence of the capital ; and it will always be a pity that the Turkish army for want of proper leadership did not get its chance. But the shock of the Bulgarian onslaught and the news of losses and defeats all around have had their inevitable consequences; and it may, therefore, be taken as true that the Bulgarians are gradually forcing the Chatalja defences and closing in on the whole Turkish army. The lack of news from the winning armies in an unexpected sign of their good organization for war. An account of what is thought at Sofia and Belgrade would be of world-wide interest at the moment ; but the Servians and the Allies generally have kept their own counsel with a closeness that augurs very favourably for their capacity for administration in the future. How they have learned this difficult political art of keeping silence at the right time, history will perhaps tell. But that they have acquired it in some way is now plain At the time of writing no inkling of the terms which the Allies have had in reserve all the time, has appeared in the cables. All that the European statesmen and publicists have to guide them are the happenings of the battle field and the conditions of the countries themselves. These things point to an early peace between Turkey and the allies and a peace made now will be the prelude of another period of rumours and intrigues as great as those which were current before the war.

* * *

SIR J. MESTON ON EDUCATION. THE address delivered by Sir James Meston, the Chancellor, at the Convocation of the Allahabad University on Saturday, deserves more publicity than a summarized report in a newspaper can give it. No problem in India is so important as that of education, and even in this country in which it has frequently been said there is lack of public opinion, and a weak public conscience, education has, at one time or the other, engaged serious attention in non-official circles. Of course the fact cannot be concealed that the methods employed in education in India have sometimes been strongly criticised and indications are not wanting that Government itself have recognized their shortcomings; but when this has been said it must also be admitted that the obligations towards the people of this country have been acknowledged, and genuine attempts made to discharge them. As Sir James Meston said on Saturday, "the Government of this country has put its hand to education, and we cannot turn back. . . We are bound to push on the education of the people in all its branches by every means in our power." That is the attitude, described broadly, of Government towards the education problem, and the working out of the solution is receiving the undivided attention of a great department of state presided over by one of the most brilliant ministers yet produced by the Civil Service, Sir Harcourt Butler. Sir James Meston dealt with all this in his speech. He also surveyed the progress made in education in the United Provinces during the last quarter of a century, and then proceeded to give some advice to the students present at Convocation. It is this latter to which we think special publicity should be given, for it is a striking appeal to commonsense, and couched in simple and direct words. He said :—"Calmness of judgment is what your books have surely united to teach you—the dispassionate marshalling and weighing of facts in order to determine their effect. The need for similar judgment must appeal to you every day in the practice of your profession or calling. It turns the balance between success and failure at every step in your own affairs. Will you not use it also, gentlemen, for the benefit of your neighbours? Their judgment has not been trained as yours has been. They will turn to you for guidance. When foolish and baseless rumours are unsettling the people, whether about public affairs or otherwise, you can do much to dispel them. When gusts of emotion stir the crowd you can apply the sedatives of commonsense. You have been taught to judge between good and evil. Exercise that gift and lend it to your neighbours. You will thus help to make them happier and better citizens." We cannot think this appeal can have failed to impress those who heard it. It was reasonably and moderately spoken, and may well be taken as the text for similar discourses to undergraduates, and senior students throughout the country. If such a gospel had been preached in our colleges, particularly in Bengal, ten or fifteen years ago, much of the disciplinary and corrective work undertaken more recently would never have been necessary.

* * *

NATIONALISATION OF BENEVOLENCE. ALTHOUGH the machinery of State in the Commonwealth is already severely taxed in the performance of multifarious functions, an effort is being made to have benevolence administered by a Government department. The initiative came from the Labour Women's Social Conference which passed a resolution urging legislation for the creation of a benevolent fund by an extra tax of a half-penny in the £, all incomes of £250 per annum and over to be taxed for the purpose. The mover animadverted upon the "everlasting drain upon people's pockets by the means of tickets and begging subscriptions," and affirmed that the greater part of charitable donations came from those whose earnings were under £200 per annum. We doubt if that could be proved a fact, but the chief argument against making over the entire administration of charitable relief to the impersonal hands of the State is that it is the one matter above all others for which officialdom is unsuited. Charity clothed with the powers and marked with the insignia of the State, would probably not long remain charitable—using the term in its best sense. The ultimate effect would be the reverse of beneficial to the suffering and needy. It is felt that it is not possible accurately to assess the volume of private givings, but it is unlikely that the yield of a specific tax levied on the few would equal the present voluntary contributions from that same source. And emphatically the cost of benevolent relief and assistance should not be raised by compulsion, nor borne wholly by one section of the community. Economy might be effected by state administration and indiscriminate charity prevented but it would be at the expense of the truly necessitous. As one of the opponents of the proposal pointed out, private benevolenee does not wait passively for direct solicitation ; it does not blind itself with red tape that requires time to loosen nor is it always content with a mere dole of money that may or may not afford a measure of temporary relief. True benevolence is permeated with a broad humanity and its beneficiaries are not so much necessitous clients as deserving charges. A state department could not stand in this personal relation to applicants for relief ; it undoubtedly would not busy itself in their behalf, and it would be bound to fail. Moreover to dehumanise charity would be to rob it of much of its value. "All mankind's concern is charity," and the recognition of this responsibility has a healthful influence upon human nature. Private benevolence might with advantage be placed on a sounder basis but not on a purely business footing. Unfortunately the demand for relief and assistance is usually in advance of the resources of philanthropy and in the circumstances there is need to weed out the undeserving and to avoid overlapping.

* * *

EGYPT'S GOVERNMENT. IT is difficult to know whether to credit them or no, but the rumours of a semi-Parliamentary Government for Egypt are extremely interesting, especially to us in India, to whom the growth of self-governing institutions amongst another subject people may demonstrate useful lessons. The rumours to which we refer have been persistent in Egypt for some time and have now, we learn from the mail papers, reached London, where they are being discussed by the Press. The present Egyptian system, which the late Mr. Labouchere described as a "show of a representative Government," was devised by Lord Dufferein in 1882. It is embodied in two Assemblies called respectively the General Assembly and the Legislative Council. The Legislative Council, the rumour says, is to be abolished, and one Chamber established in its stead, consisting of appointed and elected members in the ratio of about two to three. The curious thing about this Chamber, to judge by the reports, will be that it will stand in relation to the Cabinet in a somewhat similar position to that of the House of Lords to the House of Commons, in as much as bills rejected by the Chamber three times will automatically become law. The intention of the Anglo-Egyptian Government in proposing this change in the Egyptian Constitution—should the rumours prove correct—is obviously to meet in some way the demands of the Nationalists for a regular Parliament, and possibly to give some satisfaction to feeling in the Moslem world, which is now so embittered. In a portion of the Egyptian native press, this scheme is considered to form part of an intended alteration of the international status of Egypt, to be effected under the guise of a perpetual lease of the country from its suzerain master, the Sultan. According to this view, a correspondent writes, Government intends following the example of Baron von Aehrenthal, who coupled the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina with an announcement of the introduction of Parliamentary institutions. At all events, the experiment, if it is made, will be closely followed in India, to the Legislative Councils of which it bears a closer resemblance than does the system which is now in force.

* * *

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT. A PRESS *communique* states that it has been decided to reintroduce the system of closing telegram envelopes by means of eyelets as soon as arrangements can be made to supply telegraph officers with eyeletting machines. If our memory serves us aright, this little affair was one of the reforms which were introduced as a result of the visit to India of Mr. John Newlands a few years ago. When the change was made it was felt that it was a mistake, because the eyelet method of closing envelopes is certainly more secure than the gummed flap, particularly when the curious species of that commodity used in telegraph offices is remembered. Where envelopes are closed by eyelets it is difficult to open and reclose them without leaving traces of tampering and in a country like India in which temptation finds ready "victims" it is strange that the eyelet system was ever abandoned. We are glad the old order is to be restored. It would be interesting to know, too, what has become of all the eyeletting machines which were in use when the change was made. It may be presumed that every office in the country was properly equipped, and that the great majority of the machines were in working order when they were displaced by the gum-brush.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 8th instant, left Aden, at 11 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arcadia," (extra) left Aden at midnight, Friday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 5 a.m., on Thursday next, on the 21st instant.

MILITARY MATTERS.

British Aircraft.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.

THE report of the Judges' Committee on the recent military aeroplane competition has just been issued. It emphasises the urgent need for the establishment of a British air craft engine industry, but perhaps hardly sufficiently recognises the fact that I have from time to time mentioned that everything in connection with air craft has languished from the want of Government support. So long as we were content, or rather our military representatives were content to wait and see what foreign enterprise could produce, there was little inducement to English factories to turn their attention to specializing in air craft engines or indeed anything else in connection with air craft. France had a long start, and held the market, a restricted one in England—and had the advantage of liberal support from her own Government and free access to our market, such as it was. With no assistance, or prospect of assistance in the shape of Government orders, and no protection in our own limited market, it is hardly surprising that English manufacturers hesitated to embark on expensive experiments to produce an article for which there was little dale at home, and which in the foreign market would have to compete with the output of factories that had already gained the confidence of purchasers, and the support of Government, and were protected by tariff walls. Had the British Government taken up the subject of the conquest of the air, and the adoption of the aeroplane to military purposes in the same spirit at the same time, and with the same liberality as the French Government, there can be no doubt that we should now have factories turning out engines and aircraft second to none in reliability, workmanship and all round value. It is also certain, that granted a steady demand for military purposes, it will not belong before British firms will be ready with the supply. It will, therefore, be a great mistake if the workshop of the Royal Flying Corps is permitted to go beyond the role of repairs and experiment. In an infant industry, especially, competition is the mainspring of progress, the more open the competition, the more brains will be employed in solving the problems and the better will be the chances of success. But to return to the report. The judges point out that all the aeroplanes, which passed the tests, and those others, which, although not entirely fulfilling some conditions were recommended for awards were fitted with foreign engines.

"The longer period of development abroad, which had standardised foreign engines, has been greatly in favour of foreign manufacturers, as there is a prospect of purchasers obtaining these engines on a definite date, and of their conforming to a general standard." You will observe, that the committee handle the subject discreetly and with a due regard for the feelings of their employes. "Two foreign engines of the same type were failures, and spoiled the chances of two aeroplanes of British design : but on the whole the foreign engines were trustworthy and sufficient. Although the promise of the four types of British engines entered in the competition is hopeful, they have not yet proved themselves capable of equalling the performances of the best foreign high powered engines. The importance of encouraging or establishing a first-class air craft engine industry cannot be over-rated."

CONDITIONS OF COMPETITIONS.

When the conditions of the competition were first published, they were criticised in some quarters as being too severe. The tests, however, I am to prove the contrary, as the Judges state that they were fulfilled by machines of widely different types, in some cases with considerable margin to spare. The unfavourable weather brought out the fact that though normally there is considerable reluctance to fly in winds of twenty to thirty miles an hour, when there is no object to be gained, this can be safely accomplished by most machines of a good type. Moreover, once the aeroplane has left the ground, the objection to wind is based chiefly on the fatigue to the pilot consequent on the strain involved on being kept uninterruptedly on the alert. This is especially the case in long flights, of three hours or more, when fatigue and strain become very important considerations. Improvements in design or mechanism, however, may, it is suggested, overcome this difficulty and allow of prolonged flights in winds of high velocity. As I mentioned in a recent letter, the French report on the work of their air craft at the manœuvres foreshadows the introduction of a type of machine constructed to carry an increased crew so as to provide a relief for the pilot, and thus overcome the difficulty arising from the physical and nervous strain involved in prolonged hours at the helm especially in bad weather. The Judges express their opinion that none of the entries could really be classed as military aeroplanes. Only in one case, the Mersey aeroplane, had an endeavour been made to fit the design to the requirements of war, although some designers in evolving an efficient flying machine had, at the same time, produced an aeroplane, which with some modifications might be made a useful craft for fighting or reconniassance. The committee, however, did not feel justified in giving weight to any military considerations except those expressed or implied in the original conditions. Had they done so the superiority of Mr. Cody's biplane would have been further accentuated.

After reading the report, it is not easy to avoid the conclusion, that the War Office have not gained much by the expenditure of £14,000 on their competitions. Except, perhaps, as an advertisement of their intention to take up air craft seriously as an adjunct to the British Army, it has had no commensurate results.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

The additions to the German Army, for which provision was recently made in the Reichstag, have now taken concrete form—of these close on 8,000 men have been added to the Artillery. Fifty-nine new batteries have been raided with corresponding brigade and regimental staffs with effect from the 1st October. In view of this additional strength the questions of the increase of the French Artillery for thirty to thirty-six batteries per Army Corps which had been temporarily shelved is again being brought forward for urgent consideration.

DOGS IN WAR.

On Wednesday last, Major Richardson delivered an interesting lecture at the United Service Institution on "The employment of War Dogs, with special reference to Tripoli and other recent Campaigns." Major Richardson is well qualified to speak on the subject as he has made a special study of the art of training dogs, not, I may say, merely as a hobby or from purely philanthropic motives and he now commands a certain market for his pupils amongst those who want four-footed companions in whom doggy intelligence has been trained and cultivated to the highest possible pitch. He has made a special "line" of training dogs for police, sentry, and ambulance work, but has gained more notice abroad than he has at home. Although a few regiments have purchased dogs privately from him, and have used them successfully at regimental training and manœuvres the authorities have so far made no more, though foreign armies have not failed to recognise the value of well trained dogs both on outpost duty and in connection with the search for and collection of wounded after an engagement. The lecture was illustrated by lantern slides showing the dogs at work with various continental armies in peace time and with the Italians in war in Tripoli. In some armies they are used for carrying messages for short distances, and for the conveyance of ammunition. whilst in Belgium they are used to drag machine guns, but Major Richardson considered that their use should be restricted to sentry and ambulance work. Speaking of their value on outpost duty he said that with the approach of darkness which as a rule renders the human being so helpless the hearing and scenting powers of the dog become most acute and while soldiers, tired out with long marching or hard fighting may have their senses dulled, the four footed scout will hear or wind the approach of the enemy's patrols long before a sentry is aware that anyone is in the neighbourhood. His experiments induced him to believe that a dog can hear at 300 or 400 yards greater distance than a man, whilst when conditions are favourable for scenting, detection will come at still greater distances. In proof of his contribution he quoted an incident which happened last February in Tripoli when the Italian position was saved from surprise by a stealthy attack carried out under the cover of darkness.

Dogs have also been successfully used for active service on Cuba South-West Africa and in the Abor Campaign. In the Italian operations in Tripoli, over 500 dogs were in use for various military purposes. The suggestion made by the lecturer that the British Army should begin to make preparations of a similar kind was favourably received by his audience.

MR. CHURCHILL AT SHEFFIELD.

Mr. Winston Churchill made a striking speech at the Sheffield Cutler's Feast on Wednesday. That it should be a striking speech is nothing unusual for Mr. Churchill, but it was more it was a sound speech. To it there was more of the statesman and less of the politician than we are accustomed to find in the utterances of the First Lord : whether it will be approved peddling politicians, little Englanders, and little Navyites with whom he is associated is another matter. "Face to face with this struggle (in the Balkans) who is the man who is bold enough to say that force is never a remedy? Who is the man who is foolish enough to say that martial virtues do not play a vital part in the health and honour of every people? Who is the man who is vain enough to suppose that the long antagonisms of history and of time can, in all circumstances, be adjusted by the smooth and superficial convertions of politicians and ambassadors! We are fortunate with no old scores to pay, no modern enmities to prosecute, we can survey our past without a pang, we can survey our future without a grudge, but—we must be prepared. We must be ready for all eventualities. It is good to be patient, it is good to be circumspect, to be peace-loving but that is not enough. We must be strong; we must be self-reliant and in the end, for all our party politics we must be united." Quite so, Mr. Churchill, and if rumour does not lie you have acted up to your words. If the summoning of the fleet reservists means anything, it connotes the filling up of nucleus crews, and the commissioning of sufficient ships from the reserve to make the absence of Admiral Burney's squadron from the South Sea less conspicuous. It is unlikely that the third squadron will return till April, by which time the completion of the King George V, Centurion and Ajax will admit of the Dreadnoughts, Lord Nelson and Agamemnon joining the Fourth Squadron which will be completed up to strength by the Albemarle, and will then be available to proceed to its Mediterranean Station.

THE BALKANS.

For a week past the Turkish Fleet has been refitting in the Golden Horn. The larger ships are now taking in ammunition and the Barbarossa has shipped a new gun. It is asserted in Turkish naval quarters that the fleet will be in a position to pass through the Dardanelles in about a week's time. By then to all appearance it will matter little whether it goes out or stays at home. Modern wars move fast and may prove disconcerting alike to fleets that require three weeks, and territorials that require six months to prepare for action.

It is difficult to follow more than the general line of the war in the Balkans. The scraps of more or less conflicting news that come through, vague as to locality, and silent as regards numbers, leave a wide field open for imagination and guess work. Nor is Fleet Street backward in availing itself of the opportunity. The news of the retreat of the Turkish left wing on Lule Burgas, received early this morning, is hailed by some papers as practically the end of the war. It is all over but the shouting, and so they proceed to discuss the new diplomatic situation which will arise with the downfall of the Turk. That the defeat and retreat of the Turks on Lule Burgas will have a serious effect is beyond doubt, but unless the Ottoman army has declined even more than it appears to have in fighting value, there is still hard fighting for the allies on the line of the Ergene before they can advance on the Chataldja Lines that form the immediate defence of Constantinople. This may not and probably will not affect the ultimate issue, but only delay the time when one more campaign will be added to the list I gave at the start wherein the favourites have been beaten.

THE Madras Government have sanctioned the utilisation of Rs. 12,000 and of the imperial grant of eight lakhs allotted for the current year towards payment of special free grants to certain industrial schools for their better equipment.

The gradual withdrawal of half-crowns from circulation in the Commonwealth has resulted in the interesting discovery that someone other than the Mint authorities has been in the habit of issuing these coins. It is not the old story of spurious manufacture. On the contrary the coins are similar in almost every respect to the official production, and are of the same value, the coiners apparently being satisfied with the ordinary profit, which is said to range from a shilling to eighteen pence per coin. Their offence lies in the unauthorised issue of coinage, which is the sole right of the Crown. Had it not been for a slight defect in milling round the edge of the coins, the fraud would not have been detected. As it was, they passed muster at the Bank of New South Wales, and it was not until a consignment was sent to the Mint that several were found to be illegal. The coins were dated some years back and appeared to be well worn.

Last night a dacoity was committed in the post office at Kola, three miles from Srinagar police station. The dacoits were armed with guns and revolvers, and carried away about Rs. 1,000.

THE WAR IN THE BALKANS.

CHOLERA WORSE SCOURGE THAN WAR.

Terrible Conditions Prevail in Constantinople.

AUTHORITIES POWERLESS TO ASSIST PATIENTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 17.

Cholera has now become a worse scourge an the war. The total number of cases daily ow exceeds a thousand, fifty per cent. of them ing fatal.

The authorities are powerless ; both method nd organisation are lacking.

Three thousand patients who arrived at San tefano remained for over twenty-four hours in ains in sidings, without food and without ater. There were only four doctors present.

MONTENEGRIN SUCCESS.

Port of San Giovanni di Medua Occupied.

RIEKA, Nov. 17.

The Montenegrins yesterday occupied San iovanni di Medua with its environs.

THE BULGARIANS' ADVANCE.

Fresh Activity Reported at Chatalja Lines.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

A message received despatched from Cons-ntinople on the evening of the 17th instant tates :—

The Bulgarians made a general attack on hatalja lines at three o'clock this morning and eavy cannonading lasted throughout the day. Nazim Pasha telegraphs that the fighting ontinued until an hour after sunset. The nemy, who advanced especially on the Turkish ight and centre, were repulsed, and three ulgarian batteries were destroyed.

During the fighting though several hundred resh troops were seen going towards Chatalja, Reuter's correspondent also saw several thouands coming away from the lines. Refugees ncamped behind the lines are breaking ncampments and moving towards the city.

Refugees are also flocking into upper Bosphorus villages from the firing zone.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from its correspondent at the southern end of Chatalja ines. Describing yesterday's fighting up to leven in the morning, he says that the forts connecting the works are all well provided with heavy guns above which field batteries have been dug at intervals. The Turks have also ug trenches low down in front as permanent efences, in which infantry are snugly disposed.

The Bulgarian artillery positions are less dvantageously placed than the Turkish.

The correspondent describes the artillery uel as the heaviest since the Japanese massed corps pounded Grekoff's rearguard at iaoyang. He saw two forward movements of ulgarian infantry, but each time the Turkish unners found their men nicely, and the ement died out in failure. The Bulgarians, e adds, burst their shrapnel too high, and here are but few casualties.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 18.

Reuter's correspondent, on visiting Chatalja ines, did not find any cordon of picked troops, which it was stated the Government had posted there to prevent mobs and retreating oldiery from entering the city. It seems that he protection of Pera will devolve entirely on he gendarmes and the foreign marines. Small etachments of the latter were sent to each mbassy late last night.

SERVIA AND AUSTRIA.

Extraordinary Allegations against the Former.

VIENNA, Nov. 18.

The acrimony of the Servian papers and th traordinary treatment of the Austrian Con ls at Uskub and Prizrend, who were kep actically prisoners and were unable to com unicate with the outside world, has exas rated the Austrian press, which is becomin stive.

CTION BY THE LEGATIONS.

oreign Marines and Sailors Landed.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The Ambassadors and commanders of quadrons decided to land forces in Constanti-ople at five in the morning. These will remain oncealed in buildings in various quarters of he city till they are required.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 18.

At dawn, to-day, the International squadron anded bluejackets and marines, who proceeded o occupy the Embassies, Consulates, post offices, and other institutions belonging to their respective countries. An interested crowd watched the operations.

SALONICA EXPLOSION.

Bulgarian Band Leader's Act of Vengeance.

ATHENS, Nov. 18.

Hundreds of Turkish prisoners were confined in barracks adjacent to the magazine which exploded at Salonika. Three hundred and twelve prisoners were killed and 430 wounded, besides a number of Greek troops who were guarding the barracks.

The explosion is attributed to vengeance on the part of the Bulgarian band leader, Sandansky, in revenge for the recent annihilation of his band by the Turks.

NEWS AT BOMBAY CONSULATE.

The Associated Press is requested to circulate the following telegram dated Constantinople 17th November received by the Ottoman Consul:—

The commandant of Scutari gives details of the last Turkish victory. After ten days' fighting on the hills situated at Muslinkeng the enemy was completely routed losing a thousand killed and greater number of wounded. In the booty figured three standards, several hundreds of rifles a large quantity of ammunition tents, and military accoutrements, were taken. Kayalor Stroga and Nastiz have been entirely re-occupied by our troops. Situation at Yanina unchanged.

BOMBAY SACRIFICES.

The Anjuman-i-Islam has made arrangements at its Bhendi-bazaar branch, opposite the Nawab's Mosque, to receive on Iduz Luha the skins of the animals sacrificed on the day of Bakr-Id, the proceeds of which will be forwarded to the Red Crescent Society.

At the "at home" to be given by the president of the Anjuman at the Society's hall between 4 and 6 p.m., (Bombay time) on Bakr-Id day, prayers will be offered for the success of the Turkish arms.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CHITTAGONG (BENGAL), Nov. 18.

A mass meeting of Hindus and Mahomedans was held here last evening for the purpose of raising funds for the Red Crescent Society. Mr. Jatra Mohun Sen presided. The Hindus subscribed liberally. It was arranged that during the Bakr-Id the Mahomedans would economise their expenses.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

The Hon. Nawab Syed Nawab Aly Chaudhury of Mymensingh remitted on the 16th instant £122 through Messrs. King Hamilton and Co., by cable to the Treasurer, British Red Crescent Society, London. The Nawab heartily approves of the suggestion that money usually spent for "quorbani" (sacrifice) at the coming Bakri-Id be remitted to the Society. He has himself made remittances in accordance with this view.

MADRAS LADIES' MEETING.

MADRAS, Nov. 18.

At the instance of Miss Saleh Mahomed Sait, a meeting of ladies of the Memon community was held in aid of the Madras Red Crescent Society. The gathering responded generously to an appeal for funds, and Rs. 2,000 was collected and forwarded to the treasurer of the society with the request that he would communicate to the Turkish sufferers the deep sympathy of their Indian Mussalman sisters. The meeting terminated with prayers for the success of the Turkish arms.

Tellicherry Mahomedans have remitted Rs. 3,000 to the Turkish Consul at Madras, to be forwarded to Constantinople.

LADY LOWTHER FUND.

SIMLA, Nov. 18.

The first list of subscriptions towards the Lady Lowther Turkish Relief Fund is as follows:—

His Excellency the Viceroy Rs. 1,000, his Excellency Lord Carmichael Rs. 500, his Excellency Lord Pentland Rs. 500, his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad Rs. 15,000, Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur Minister, Hyderabad, Rs. 6,000, the Hon. Mr. Saiyid Ali Imam Rs. 500, the Hon. Mr. P. C. Lyon Rs. 250, the Hon. Sir George Roos-keppel Rs. 500, Khan Bahadur Maulvi Mahomed Ali, Nawab Chowdhry of Tippera Rs. 340 Mr. Aziz-ud-din Rs. 200, Mrs. Aziz-ud-din Rs. 35, M. Saiyad Ejaz Ahmad of Khets Sarai Rs. 100, the Hon. Mr. Stevenson Moore Rs. 50, Mr. D'arcy Lindsay Rs. 50 Mr. H. L. Braidwood Rs. 50, Mr. W. R. Gourlay Rs 25.

One thousand rupees was also received from Mr. Abdulla Khan in aid of the wounded Turks. Further subscriptions should be sent direct to Capt. A. A. Tod, Aide-de-Camp, Circuit House, Delhi.

In Karachi the Moslems will observe a fast today, the 19th instant for the success of the Ottoman arms.

THE IMPERIAL NAVY.

Another Contribution by South Africa.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

A message to the *Times* from Cape Town says that the South African Government is considering a proposal that six small cruisers be built, equipped and maintained by the Admiralty, for service in South African waters, at the cost of the South African Union.

SEDITION IN EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 17.

A student named Ahmed Mukhtar, arrested for posting seditious placards, has been sentenced to imprisonment for ten years.

LATE KING OF SIAM.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Letters of administration for the benefit of King Vajiravudh have been granted to the Siamese Minister in London on the late King Chulalongkorn's estate in England, valued at £111,850.

NEW SHIPPING SERVICE.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The German East Africa Line announces that a new, fast service will be opened in the new year between Durban and Kilindini. The passage will take six days.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The death is announced of Lord Calthorpe.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The death is announced of Frederick Ewart Robertson, C. I. E.

[Lieut-General Sir Somerset John Gough Calthorpe, 7th Baron Calthorpe (cr. 1796), K.C.B., was the son of the 4th Baron and Lady Calthorpe, daughter of the 6th Duke of Beaufort. He was born in 1831 and succeeded his brother to the title in 1910. He served in the Garde Hussars of Hanover in 1848, and the following year in the 8th Hussars; became Captain and Brevet-Major in 1855, after serving during the Crimean War as A.-D.-C. to F. M. Lord Raglan; and was promoted to Lieut.-Colonel commanding the 5th Dragoon Guards and Colonel in 1861 five years later. After retiring on half pay in 1869 he rose to the rank of Lieut.-General in 1881. The late Baron was the first chairman of the Isle of Wight County Council, and contested Hastings as a Conservative member in 1868. From 1892 to the time of his death he was Colonel-in-Chief of the 5th Dragoon Guards and a J. P. for Hants, the Isle of Wight, Staffordshire and Warwickshire. His marriage with Eliza Maria only child of Captain Chamier, R.N., and widow of Captain Frederick Crewe, took place in 1862. He leaves two sons and two daughters, his heir being the Hon. Somerset F. Gough-Calthorpe, late Captain in the 5th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers. The deceased was the author of "letters from Headquarters in the Crimea," by a Staff Officer.]

[The late Frederick Ewart Robertson, C. I. E., M. I. C. E., was born in 1847, and educated at a private school. After four years' experience in England as a civil engineer he entered the Indian Public Works Department in 1868. He was Chiefly Engineer of the East Indian Railway from 1890 to 1897 and was decorated for constructing the Sukkur Bridge and other services as an engineer in India. He left the above post to become President of the Egyptian Railway Board, which appointment he held till 1898. He was the author of a Practical Treatise on Organ Building this a being recreation of his, an Arabic Vocabulary for Egypt, and several articles on technical subjects. The deceased at the time of his death was a partner of Sir A. M. Rendel, in the firm of Messrs. Robertson and Rendel consulting engineers.]

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Nov. 17.

The P. and O. steamer "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 8th instant, left here for Bombay at 11 p.m.

The P. and O. "Malwa" with the mails for Colombo and Australia left at the same time.

MR. GOKHALE'S MISSION.

An Important Expression of Opinion.

THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAPETOWN, Nov. 18.

The *Cape Times* thinks that Mr. Gokhale's visit has sown the seeds of much practical good. The most important aspect of the problem from the Imperial point of view, the paper says, concerns immigration, on which question there is now substantial agreement that the British Indian will be excluded from South Africa.

The Immigration Act should not discriminate against the British Indian, but exclusion will be rigorously applied. It is most probable that the £3 tax, in Natal, on indentured labourers desiring to settle, will be repealed at an early date.

MONGOLIA.

Cossack Expedition to be sent to Urga.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 17.

A Cossack force is being sent to Urga. Its strength is not stated. The Russian Frontier authorities have arranged for the storing of tents and supplies at various stages of the march to Mongolia.

SANITARY CONFERENCE.

Speeches by Lord Pentland and the President.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 18.

The following are some of the speeches delivered at the Sanitary Conference.

Lord Pentland, after welcoming the delegates went on to say:—I note with particular satisfaction that the range of your observations has not been confined to the towns and centres of industry. Even in a country like this, where so large a percentage of the population lives under rural conditions, there may be some danger that the clamant needs of the town of industry may overshadow country interests and wants, and the importance of a pure water-supply and other essential conditions of health is as vital to the villages as it is to the large towns and cities. I trust that your presence here has given fresh energy to the subject of the health of the people. I hope that the light which your deliberations have thrown upon the various branches of this subject may be transmitted into heat and enthusiasm. There is much to be done, lasting progress can be achieved only by the efforts of the people themselves, and the true wealth of a country, I venture to say, is to be found in the health and strength of mind, as well as body, of every man, woman and child whom it contains."

Sir Harcourt Butler, after thanking Lord Pentland for his appreciation of their efforts in connection with the Conference, said :—"These conferences are valuable, not only for the conclusions reached, but for the opportunity which they afford of informing and interesting the public and of bringing together men working in isolation in different parts of India. There cannot be one sanitary programme for all India. Sanitation is rightly decentralized. We realize here, as we realized in Bombay last year, how different are the problem in different parts of India. But we realize also, I think, how much there is to be learned from the successes and failures in different parts of India, and from the failures no less than the successes. It is only by the patient examination of result under different conditions that we can reach the active principles of successful sanitation in the widest sense of the term.

A feature of this conference has been the inspection of local works organized with so much care by Mr. Hutton, Mr. Madeley and Mr. Lacey, and the visit to the King Institute at Guindy. I hope that, by the extention of local inspection the larger use of sub-committees, some selection of subjects and papers, and revision of procedure, we may economize time and labour without loss of efficiency. Our labours, though strenuous, have been lessened by the efforts of many helpers. To the Madras Government and their officers who have been unremitting in their assistance, we are greatly beholden. At every turn our work has been facilitated, whether by the Post and Telegraph or the telephone authorities, the Government Press, the newspapers, the South Indian Railway, or other kind friends in Madras who have lent us motor cars and in other ways have assisted us. Madras hospitality is proverbial and we have all been made to feel we were at home. Where all have been so helpful it seems almost invidious to particularize, but a special acknowledgement is due to Captain Justice, the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras, on whom fell the heat and the burden of the day, to Mr. Davidson, Secretary to Government, Dr, Gibson and his colleagues at the King Institute, Guindy, Mr. Gilbert, Superintendent of the Government Press, and I must not forget to mention Colonel Giffard and Mr. Morton, to whom our best thanks are due. To this assistance we owe it in large measure that the Conference was the success which I believe it to have been."

The conslusion of Sir Harcourt Butler's speech was greeted with loud and prolonged applause.

The Hon. Sir Harcourt Butler presided at the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Hindu High School on Saturday.

In the course of an eloquent address he referred to the great interest evinced in Indian education by his Majesty the King-Emperor, and said that the Government of India and all Local Governments were doing everything in their power to promote education on all sides.

Sir Harcourt Butler also dwelt on the importance of secondary education, and concluded with hope that in Madras as in other Presidencies, private individuals would come forward with bequests for educational purposes.

THE RANGOON FIRE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 18.

The loss to the Port Trust godowns at the fire on Saturday last is estimated now at half a lakh of rupees and the damage to their contents at close upon ten lakhs.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes : a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night : there is no tedious wait for hot water.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Caravanserai to Perpetuate King Edward's Memory.

THE MAYO COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, AJMERE, Nov. 18.

On Saturday night their Excellencies attended a dinner party at the Residency. Yesterday morning they attended divine service, and in the afternoon motored to Pushkar.

His Excellency the Viceroy delivered the following speech in laying the foundation-stone of the King Edward Memorial at Ajmere on the 16th November:—

Sir Elliot Colvin, your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—In the course of my visits to various parts of India, one of the tasks which has most often fallen to my lot to perform is the laying of the foundation-stone, or the unveiling, of a memorial to King Edward VII. Many of those present must have seen him either in England or when he visited India as Prince of Wales, and some of you, I doubt not, knew him sufficiently well to have come under the spell of his personal charm, and are able to realise the feelings of reverent homage with which I, who knew him more intimately than most, approach the duty that you have now laid upon me. It is a noteworthy fact that so large a number of the memorials which are springing up all over India to his memory are inspired by the idea of charity. Sometimes it is a sanatorium or a hospital or other form of medical relief, sometimes a fountain, than which, in this often hot and thirsty land, it is difficult to find a more appropriate symbol of benevolence ; and sometimes it is some other scheme with a like motive, as here, where you have decided to enshrine his memory in a rest-house, to which travellers of all creeds and classes, and however poor, may be take themselves in comfort and security until they set off again upon their journeys, invigorated and refreshed.

In this the various communities who have been moved to perpetuate the memory of his name have seized with unerring intention, and marked with unmistakable emphasis the leading characteristic of his nature. For throughout his life King Edward devoted himself with earnest sympathy to the cause of charity and was ever ready to forward any scheme for the relief of the poor and the need and for the benefit of all classes of his subjects.

You, who have subscribed towards the erection of this building, have given more than usually ample token of the affection and loving feeling that you entertained towards him, for many of you have contributed to the All-India Memorial and many to memorials in your own states, but it was fitting, as you clearly felt, that Rajputana as a whole should have a monument of its own; and this is the official centre of Rajputana and hither come thousands of Moslem pilgrims to the sacred Dargah Khwarja Sahib, while not far away is the holy Pushkar Lake, which is visited by Hindus in even greater numbers.

This rest-house should be a blessing to both alike, and as I lay its foundation-stone I shall hope that those who take advantage of its shelter will now and again give a thought of kindness to the memory of the great and good King-Emperor whose name it bears.

NOBLESSE OBLIGE.

The Viceroy presided to-day at the annual distribution of prizes at the Mayo College, Ajmere. In his address to the students his Excellency said:—

Mr. M. Waddington, your Highnesses, Boys of the Mayo College, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I feel that it is a great privilege that has fallen to my lot, that I should form another link in the chain of Viceroys who have presided at your annual prize distribution. No less than a third of this great country is under the direct control of the Ruling Chiefs of India, and in the two years that have elapsed since I landed at Bombay, it has been my pleasure and privilege to make the acquaintance of a large number of them, while there are not a few whom I number among my close personal friends. A Viceroy has many interests, but there is none that touches him more nearly than his relations with these noble houses.

Many of them with genealogies lost in the mists of antiquity and many of them with traditions of chivalry and heroism of which the story stirs the blood and warms the heart even in these comparatively humdrum days of peace and quiet.

It is a proud thought for England that these ruling families should be so knit together with her in loyalty and friendship, and that they are now the very pillars of her Indian Empire. But happily it is but seldom in these days that we have to ask them to share with our troops the perils of war in fighting the battles of the Empire. More often we turn to them for counsel of co-operation in certain of the problems that beset us, and I need not tell you how much we valued the presence of some of them on the committee which so successfully organised the Delhi Durbar. To all of them we look to maintain a high standard of administration, and to regard with a more paternal eye than of old the interests of their subjects, so that throughout the length and breadth of this vast Peninsula every man may have his fair chance of dwelling in peace under his own roof, and reaping that which he has sown without fear of oppression or injustice, or violence.

And if that is our ideal can you wonder that to me and to my Government the various Chiefs' colleges, and by no means least among them this Mayo College, are institutions to which we attach the most serious importance, and their success is to us a matter of absorbing interest. For in them should be learnt those lessons which cultivate the mind and mould the character of men, not one of whom but is destined by his birth and position to exercise a wide influence in after life. Among his fellow-men. Many of whom have already gone forth and will in due time wield dominion over subjects who can be numbered in hundreds of thousands. I will even go further and give expression to the impression that has been made upon by mind by my visit and what I have learnt of this college, as also of the Daly College that I visited at Indore, when I say that these Chiefs' colleges are to my mind a civilising and progressive influence in India and at the same time a means of disseminating throughout the breadth of this beautiful land, thanks to the example of the principals and masters employed, all that we of the English race regard as most precious in the principles of morality, loyalty, and culture. Amongst these I would mention, last but not least, the formation of character, without which learning can be but of secondary value.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.

In the remarks which have just fallen from your principal, there is, I think you will all agree, ground for much satisfaction, and, if only Lord Mayo and Lord Curzon could be present here to-day and see the progress that has been made in this college, they would rejoice with me at the success and prosperity which has crowned their suggestions and their far setting efforts. Lord Curzon, whom you Sir, have happily described as the second founder of this College, would have been especially pleased to hear of the progress you have made since he applied his vigorous mind to your welfare. When he came here just ten years ago he remarked some-what plaintively that while you had accommodation for one hundred boys, here were only fifty-two on your rolls, but now we have just heard that the numbers at the end of the past year quadrupled that figure. The finances of the college are on a far firmer footing. It has a strong college staff and is well equipped with buildings and boarding-houses, laboratories and playgrounds. This immense progress dates from the beginning of 1903, and it is a coincidence which cannot fail to arrest the attention, that 1903 was the year in which your present principal, Mr. Waddington, was first appointed to the Mayo College. I doubt whether a wiser selection was ever made, and you boys, both past and present, no less than the Government of India, owe him a debt of gratitude which it would not be easy to repay. But even Mr. Waddington, with all his industry, wisdom, experience and tact, could not have effected so much single-handed. Those qualities were essential factors and he had it is true, in addition, the keen sympathy of Sir Elliot Colvin and a series of political officers, and the loyal co-operation of a capable and energetic staff, but even this co-operation would not have sufficed unless there had been something more, and I need only refer again to his own observations to show how much has been indebted to the warm and entusiastic support he has received from the Chiefs, not only of Rajputana, though they not unnaturally fill the largest space in the list of benefactors, but also from other parts of India. This support has come to him and to the college not only in liberal endowments but also in the time and care that so many of them have given to their duties on the Council, and Managing Committee, and the wise but progressive spirit which they have brought to their deliberations. They say that gratitude is a lively sense of favours to come, but I am sure that Mr. Waddington and his staff share with me a warmer feeling than that towards those who have done so much to make this college the noble institution that it is, and you will not think the less kindly of him when he takes this opportunity of mentioning that a further extension of class-rooms is badly wanted, or of me if I express the hope that this seed down by the wayside may chance to alight on fertile soil and may hereafter yield the fruit of another generous benefactor.

To you boys, I should like to say what a delight it is to me to see your happy faces before me, and to think that your boyhood being given a training which should fit you to face the world with cultivated minds with clean hands and brave hearts. I congratulate those among you who have gained prizes, but not less do I congratulate those of you who have tried hard and failed, for after a courageous spirit the joy is in the battle rather than in the victory, and though a prize is useful means of getting your aim in the right direction, you must not forget that your true aim should be at a nobler mark. You should strive to develop to its fullest capacity every talent that God has given you, whether of body or mind, so that each of you may become a man of strong character, brave and courteous, self-controlled and considerate, and influence for good each in your own world whether it be great or small.

ALMA MATER.

I rejoice to see here so many old boys, for there is nothing which shows more clearly that a college has got a tradition and spirit of its own than the loyalty towards it felt by those who have learned to love it in their boyhood, and who come back to it with feelings of pride and affection in after life. It was on Saturday when one of your old boys was presented to me that I realised what this college must mean to many of you when he told me that he came to the Mayo College at the age of six, spent fourteen years in the college and had had seven brothers. That is a fine record for the college and shows that it is more than a college and almost a home to many boys here. Your college in only 40 years old and that is not a very great age compared with some of our English public schools, but it is quite long enough for it to have established an atmosphere and tone of its own and when I think of some of the distinguished men who have spent part of their boyhood under the shadow of its walls, such as their Highnesses the Maharaja of Alwar, the Maharao of Kotah, the Maharawal of Dungarpur, the Maharaja Holkar of Indore, the Raja of Dewas (senior), the Rana of Barwani, also Maharaj Bhairon Singh, Rao Raja Raghunath Singh, Maharaj Kumar Man Singh and not the least, the Mahraja of Bikaner, who is now so happily celebrating the silver jubilee of his accession and can show the world such a brilliant record of honest and successful endeavour. When I think of such names as these and many another I feel that you boys have plenty of fine examples to follow, and that when the time comes for you to go out into the world and quit these peaceful college buildings you will leave them with a high purpose and lofty aspirations, determined that in all things and at all times you will worthily uphold the honour and traditions of the Mayo College, I cannot better conclude than by repeating the words of one of the recitations we have listened to "Play up and play the game."

BAKR-ID IN BENGAL.

Little Apprehension of Rioting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

Except at Telinipara, the mill area near Serampur, there is little apprehension of Bakrid riots in Bengal. It seems that the Hindus and Mahomedans have joined hands and both communities are expressing sympathy for Turkey and subscribing to the Red Crescent Society. The Mahomedans, too, are determined not to wound the feelings of the Hindus by killing cows during the coming festival.

At Murshidabad the Nawab has issued a notice prohibiting the sacrifice of cows. At Jessore, too, similar notices have been issued.

The authorities have taken special precautions to prevent rioting at Telinipara. Twenty-five armed constables have been posted there, and Hindu zemindars and cooly sirdars have been enrolled as special constables.

PASSING FORGED NOTES.

A Clerk of the Scales Pleads Guilty.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 18.

At the Chief Court sessions to-day, Mr. W. G. Henderson, Excise Inspector and clerk of the scales, Rangoon Races, pleaded guilty to three charge of having on September 21st at the Rangoon races used as genuine three forged currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each.

Mr. Dawson, on accused's behalf, appealed to Mr. Justice Parlett, presiding at the sessions, for a lenient sentence, in view of the fact that the accused was not the ulterer of the forged notes, that he was willing to give all information to the authorities to bring the real forget to justice, that he was quite a young man whose career had been entirely blasted. and that he had been suffering for the last two and a half ytars from pulmonary phthisis. His Honour said that he would consider what sentence he should pass and adjourned the case until the next day.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

Grants for the Development of its Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 18.

A special meeting of the Senate of the Madras University will be held on the 29th November, when the Hon. Mr. Justice P. R. Sundara Iyer will move that the resolutions passed by the Senate in committee on the 25th and 26th October, regarding the appropriation of a recurring grant of Rs. 65,000 and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 4,00,000 to the Madras University for the development of university work, be confirmed

The agenda include the recommendation of the Syndicate to assign the newly-elected ordinary fellows to the Faculties of Arts and Medicine.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

A NEW PROVINCE.

Foreign Capital.

THE NAVAL RESERVES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, Nov. 5.

The Murray Lands Railway Bill, which passed its second and third readings on Tuesday after a long and searching debate, gives authority for the construction of four separate lines, which are all component parts of the Brown's Well system sanctioned three years ago. These proposals, if carried into effect, will result in the opening up of an area of agricultural country more than equal to the total now under wheat in South Australia and, in short, create a new province. The object of the Royal Commission, on whose recommendation the Bill was submitted, has been to bring every farm likely to be established in this country within ten miles of a railway where it is not already within a similar distance of the river. Agriculturists who settle in the country are to be helped to market their produce without the necessity of carting it for any great distance. Heavy sand ridges run from east to west throughout the district, but the routes of the contemplated railways are so arranged that the necessity of crossing the sand ridges in order to reach a station will be minimised as far as possible. Mr. Butler, in recommending the measure to the House, was particularly urgent in respect to its necessity, and pledged his political credit in favor of the scheme. The Commissioner, however, is not the only member who is firmly of the opinion that the railways, if constructed, will pay well. Indeed during the protracted debate on the second reading, there were very few dissenting voices. Mr. O'Loughlin, who was chairman of the loyal Commission which recommended the lines, gave some significant facts concerning the railways and the splendid work he expects them to perform. With the Brown's Well line the total length of the railways to be authorised is 204 1-4 miles, and their cost will aggregate £881,750. The area of agricultural land which will be opened up is stated at 2,334,000 acres, and the cost would therefore average about 7-6 per acre. Mr. O'Loughlin, traversed most of the country to be served by the proposed new lines. Much of it, he asserts, cannot be profitably occupied unless the railways are built, and he estimates that its capital value will be increased from £1 to £2 an acre with the facilities for the carriage of produce which the railways would supply. Two-thirds of the land he states, is of a rich dark, sandly loam, which, with good farming, would grow excellent crops, while water can be obtained by boring. Wheat, fruit, dairy produce, and stock can be raised, and as a practical farmer he is of opinion that quite two million acres of land are fit for wheat. Assuming that one-third of this was put under crop each year and produced 10 bushels to the acre, 178,000 tons of wheat would be raised, and the annual revenue from this traffic along the railway would amount to a tenth of the cost of the lines. In five or six years Mr. O'Loughlin prophesies that on Eyre Peninsula and on these Murray lands alone the wheat product will be double the total annual yield of south Australia at the present time. Naturally such ardent advocates of the measure care little about the present state of the money market. Mr. Butler indeed gave it as his opinion that though the money market at present is inconveniently tight the stringency will not continue for more than twelve months. On what ascertained facts he bases this sanguine prediction we are not informed. To the ordinary observer the future both political and financial, appears almost hopelessly obscure. Mr. Butler candidly admitted to a deputation which on Tuesday asked for still another railway, that with the loan market so unfavorable it is not at all likely that the Government will proceed at once with the undertakings that may be sanctioned this session.

FOREIGN CAPITAL.

After a sojourn of three years in England as the representative of the South Australian Farmers' Co-operative Union, Mr. Clement Giles returned to Adelaide by the Moldavia on Saturday last. "Unfortunately," he said in an interview, "Australia in the past has not dealt with English subjects who invest their money here in a liberal spirit, and people at home who have had capital to invest here have felt that they have been treated like enemies. People who lend the Government money take no risk, and yet draw their interest free of income tax, but the man who is prepared to invest his money in developing the country and take the accompanying risk has an absentee tax imposed on him. Is such a thing logical or fair? While Mr. Fisher was in England a strong deputation waited on him with respect to this matter, but they could get no satisfaction. The financiers at home recognise that Australia is a great country, but they are kept back from investing their money here by the evident enmity that is felt towards capitalists and by the high wages. I have travelled all over the State, and I think I am in a position to say that no country in the world could compete with South Australia in the breeding of cattle, sheep, and horses, if only it were properly developed. Thousands of pounds are being spent in building railways, but they will be ineffective unless the country is developed, and you will not get the capital to do that unless a different attitude is adopted towards English financiers. Take the case of the South Australian Company, of which my father was the first manager. The shareholders took the risk of investing their money in the country. They built wharfs and helped to construct the road from Port Adelaide to the city, and for many years they drew no interest. Now, that the company is paying them for the risk they took they have a heavy absentee tax put on them. Such things offer no inducement to the foreign capitalist. The immigration policy is a splendid one, but you cannot bring in a lot working people unless you bring in capital, too. In a few years from now Australia will find herself in serious financial difficulties unless a more friendly attitude is shown to outside investors."

THE TIGHT MONEY MARKET.

The tightness of the money market was the subject of specific reference in a speech delivered by Mr. Agar Wynne M.H. R., as chairman, at the half-yearly meeting of the Colonial Bank in Melbourne. "At the present time," said Mr. Wynne "there is stringency in the money market and the rates for both overdrafts and loans on mortgage have considerably increased during the half-year. The stringency is due to the withdrawal of banks notes from circulation, which took four millions out of banks trading resources, to a falling off in exports and to a large increase in importations, in payment of which gold has had to be sent out of the country, and also to heavy borrowings by the State Governments, and consequent depreciation in the value of Government stock. Trustees compelled at present to realise on such stock purchased a few years ago have to put up with a serious loss. It seems to me that instead of borrowing heavily in good times when work is plentiful, it would be wise to wait and carry out Government works, which have to be paid for out of borrowed money. in the dull times, and thus provide work for those who are in want of it as the time. I doubt if the total production from all resources in Australia will reach £168,000,000 this year, and the Commonwealth and State Governments will take out of it nearly £70,000,000. The direct taxation which in 1910-11 was £18,537,000 now amounts to £21,509,000 an increase of nearly three million, or 10-5 a head of the population in twelve months. The total taxation per head in Australia now amounts to £4 14-2. In the Commonwealth Budget statement the expenditure for 1907-8 was £5,968,000, and the estimate for 1912-3 is ten millions more, an increase of 178 per cent. When is this going to stop? It is quite evident that both Government and individuals owing to years of prosperity, have got into habits of prodigal and wasteful extravagance, and they have forgotten that good years will not always continue. Although there is a stringency in the money market, there is, in my opinion, no cause for alarm if our Governments and people will realise in time the necessity for caution and economy in public and private affairs. It is necessary, as we have to meet some 45 million of debts coming due in the next few years, that we should show our creditors that we are not reckless spendthrifts."

NAVAL RESERVES.

Having completed his annual inspection of the Naval Forces at Fremantle, Captain F. Tickell, C.M.G., the Director of the Commonwealth Naval Forces, during the course of conversation with a representative of the "West Australian" expressed himself as being greatly pleased with the result of his inspection. What he had seen of the forces here left no room for doubt but that the men and boys were inspired by a keen enthusiasm. On Saturday last no less than 344 attended the parade out of a total strength of 395. This he regarded as a very fine muster. What had impressed him more than anything else, however, was the splendid physique of the boys, who were also very intelligent and alert. As regarded discipline he could not speak too highly of their behaviour. He had noticed that there was little or no talking amongst the boys during parades, which was a sure sign that they had been well trained and had absorbed a fair amount of discipline. He had been particularly struck with the demeanour of the young boys—those who had just entered their fifteenth year. In the Eastern State it was generally found that the boys at this age were somewhat restive under discipline, but he had found that the Fremantle boys of that particular age were as amenable to discipline as the older lads. It had come as a pleasant surprise to him to see what excellent work had been achieved. The progress made was very gratifying indeed especially when it was remembered that it was only about 16 months ago that the Naval Reserve movement was inaugurated at Fremantle. He had been much struck with the proficiency in signalling shown by the reserves in all classes. Their letters, he said, were very clear and distinct, and in this respect he thought the boys compared more than favourably with those he had inspected in the Eastern States. It was apparent that the lads were very much in earnest and were playing up to their instructors which meant a very great deal. Taken altogether he thought that Fremantle and the State generally had every reason to be proud of the naval cadets, and it must be very gratifying to Captain Clare and the officers associated with him, that they had attained to so high a standard in so short a time. He had said the State should be proud of her cadets advisedly, because of the fact that the subdistrict of Albany had distinguished itself in no small way by winning the Imperial Challenge Shield for rifle shooting. This was competed for by something like two hundred teams from all parts of the British Empire. In addition to gaining a first in order of merit, Australian cadets had been placed sixth on the list, while other prominent positions were also secured. Referring to the 17 days' continuous training now being carried out by the Reserve O—those boys who have passed the 18th year—Captain Tickell expressed the opinion that this training would have very good effect on the reserves generally. Some boys were under the impression that life on board a warship was a very hard and exacting one This was not so; on the well-conducted man the discipline of shipboard did not fall at all heavily. Captain Tickell's notice was directed to the remarks made by Captain Onslow, an Imperial officer recently appointed to a position in the Commonwealth Naval Board. The latter, it will be remembered, stated at Fremantle that he had heard in England that the Australian bluejacket had a tendency to insubordination. Captain Tickell thinks that there is absolutely no foundation for such a statement, and remarked that during his many years' experience he had found that discipline was just as easily maintained amongst the Australians as in the Imperial Navy. In conclusion, Captain Tickell said that he thought that the naval cadets should be given every encouragement at Fremantle.

ESPIONAGE RAMPANT.

A starting statements has been made regarding the arrest of two Germans who were making plot surveys at Prospect, Sydney, it has been gathered that the two men were first seen in the neighbourhood of Prospect about the time of the Hawkesbury floods. Their actions were deemed suspicious so they were shadowed. A small party from the Australian Intelligence Corps, under the command of Captain Taylor surprised the two foreigners, arrested them, and seized their belongings. Subsequently, however, the captives were released, as under existing laws there is not authority to arrest for espionage unless the suspected persons are surprised in making maps or surveys on a military reserve. Although the two men arrested at Prospect were set at liberty, their actions have since been very closely watched.

A party of Japanese were also discovered. It appears that at Easter this year a party of campers came upon three Japanese in the vicinity of Barrenjoey. They had with them a plane table and military survey instruments. When asked what they were doing they answered in a manner which made it seem that only one of them could speak English, and that only imperfectly. The matter was reported to the authorities, and on inquiries being made it was ascertained that the three Japanese were officers one of them of high standing, and that they could all speak English very well and were known to have been in constant communication with Japan during the time they had been in Australia. It was also found that they had succeeded in making an elaborate and extensive military survey of country around Broken Bay. Their movements were closely watched, and it is understood that they have since returned to Japan.

[*By Telegraph to Perth W.A.]

THE MALARIA PROBLEM.

General Committee Meeting Opens at Madras.

PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 18.

The third meeting of the General Malaria Committee was held to-day. The Hon. Surgeon-General Sir C. P. Lukis, Director-General, Indian Medical Service, who occupied the presidential chair, opened the proceedings with an interesting speech, from which the following are extracts:—

In welcoming you to this, our third Conference, I am pleased to be able to report that during the past twelve months satisfactory progress has been made towards that unification of aim in our anti-malarial policy, and the training of the practical worker upon which I laid such stress in my speech at Bombay last November. We have modified the system of malarial classes so as to make them more practical, at the same time altering the composition, of the class and increasing its number. In 1910, 24 officers and subordinates were trained, and in 1911 only 18, all from the civil side. During 1912, however, we trained 57 candidates, of whom 27 were in civil and 30 in military employ, and we are now prepared to admit 16 military and 16 civil officers to each of the two classes, or a total of 64 per annum. In conformity, too, with the practical aspect of our policy, we have arranged that the class now under training should meet at Delhi, where Captain Hodgson, who is acting for Major Christopher in charge of the Malarial Bureau, is conducting a detailed malarial survey of the Imperial enclave. Thus his pupils will have actually participated in the malarial survey and will be fully equipped for carrying on similar work in their own districts later on, one of the most important duties of the Scientific Advisory Board. After allowing money for these Stegomyia Surveys he was to have advised Government as regards the distribution of the sum of five lakhs of rupees which had been placed at the disposal of the Research Fund for anti-malarial purposes. Under this head come the grant-in-aid of Rs. 50,000 to Bombay for carrying out anti-malarial operations proposed by Dr. Bentley in Bombay City, and a sum of Rs. 1,80,000 for the United Provinces, for anti-malarial measures in Saharanpur, Nagina and Kosi, where careful malarial surveys by Dr. Robertson and Graham have shown that a mitigation of malaria in these towns is perfectly feasible at no prohibitive cost. Certain sums also have been allotted for preliminary investigations in Sind and Ennore.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT QUININE.

After referring to the provision of a pure water-supply, Sir Lukis continued:—And now I wish to say a few words with reference to the use of quinine which formed the subject of our second resolution at last years' Conference. During the past twelve months quinine prophylaxis has been subjected to severe criticism by many observers, who have pointed out that even when persons are taking large doses of that drug more than 25 per cent. of them show malarial parasites in their peripheral blood. It has been suggested in certain quarters that in India this is due to the fact that Government quinine is inferior to that supplied by European firms, either as a result of defective manufacture or deterioration from storage in hot climates. This suggestion, which is without foundation in fact, it is my duty to refute. In 1910 our white quinine, both of Bengal and Madras manufacture, was subjected to independent analysis in Amsterdam, and it was proved to be in every respect of the same chemical composition and purity as the best English quinine. The other suggestion was that our quinine had undergone certain molecular changes resulting in the production of inert quineretin. The Government Quinologist, whom I consulted on this point, tells me that solid quinine sulphate is not changed at all by any temperature short of that of boiling water, and that the most intense light only alters it superficially. It is not known to be affected by a damp atmosphere, and it is only dehydrated in a dry one.

From the subject of quinine we naturally pass on to that of black-water fever. As you are aware, there are three hypotheses as to the etiology of the disease :—(1) That it is the result of quinine or quinine poisoning ; (2) that it is either the manifestation of active malarial infection or the result of the condition brought about by previous infection; (3) that it is due to some undiscovered specific organism. Notwithstanding the fact that the last mentioned theory in discredited by those who have studied the disease in India and in the Canal zone, we must not forget that it is not so very long ago that Kala Azar was regarded as the manifestation of merely intense malaria, and it is interesting, therefore to note that Dr. Leishman, in examining the blood films from a case of black-water fever which occurred in Uganda, has found in them certain cell-inclusions, which he suspects may possibly represent an invasion of endothelial cells of visceral blood or lymph vessels by parasites of the nature of Chlamydozoa. Dr. Low reports that he has found similar cell-inclusions in the blood of casec of fever from Borneo and Pellagra from Italy, and he suggests that although time alone will show whether Black-water Fever, Pellagra and some of the undefined tropical fevers are due to parasites of the nature of Chlamydozoa further researches into the etiology of the disease with filterable viruses such as Yellow fever, Dengue, Pappataci fever, etc., in the light of Prowazik's discoveries, might well meet with success.

KALA AZAR.

There are two points in connection with Colonel Donovan's valuable paper on Kala Azar upon which I wish to lay particular stress. The first is in connection with his views that one method of infection may be by the mouth, in support of which theory he instances the frequency of the intestinal lesions in this disease. The second is in connection with Colonel Donovan's successful attempt at infecting a dog with the disease. The post mortem examination showed extensive infection of the bone marrow, whilst the liver and spleen were apparently healthy. This renders it necessary that we should reconsider our position as regards the unsusceptibility of Indian dogs. Lastly, there is the question of Spirochætoses. We have known for some time that small outbreaks of relapsing fever occur frequently in jails in Meerut district. They are not serious and there are reasons for believing that the disease, which is probably endemic in villages of Jumna Kadir, is frequently unrecognized and treated as malaria. This spring the death-rate was noticed to be rising in Meerut district, and it was presumed to be due to plague. The villagers, however, refused to recognise it as such, chiefly on account of the comparatively low mortality. So certain medical officers were detailed to visit the villages and take blood films. These on examination showed numerous typical Spirochætæ, and subsequent investigation has shown that some 70 villages are infected with this disease. These villages will, we think, form excellent starting points for the enquiry which it is proposed to institute next year into the etiology of relapsing fever especially with a view to settling the question of the carrier of the disease and the exact mode of transmission.

PAPERS AND ADDRESSES.

Before resuming his seat the president of the Malaria Conference asked the members of the Conference to join him in welcoming the Hon. Sir Harold Stuart, who, during his tenure of office as Home Secretary to the Government of India, had done so much to advance medical research, and had taken such a prominent part in the first meeting of the Malaria Committee.

Captain E. C. Hodgson, I. M. S., officer in charge of the Malaria Bureau of the Central Research Institute, read a report of his work during the past year.

Captain Horne, I. M. S., next presented a paper on Malaria in the Madras Presidency.

Dr. C. A. Bently presented a paper on Some Problems Presented by Malaria in Bengal, and New Conceptions regarding Malaria.

A short discussion of a technical character followed on these papers.

Major J. D. Graham, I.M.S., read a paper on the Mosquitos of the United Provinces. This was followed by a paper on the Breeding of Mosquitos, by Rai Kailas Chandra Bose Bahadur.

Major T. G. N. Stokes, I. M. S., Sanitary Commissioner, Central Provinces, introduced a paper on The Results of Malaria Investigation in the Central Provinces. Some Points of interest in the Malarial Survey of Imperial Delhi was the subject of the next paper by Captain E. C. Hodgson, who said that the area chosen for new Delhi was the healthiest in the whole district of Delhi.

Major E. L. Perry, I. M. S., delivered an interesting address on Malaria in the Jeypore Agency Estate, Madras, illustrating it by numerous plans and sketches of that tract of the country.

The Conference then adjourned till the following day.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

95th Russell's Infantry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 18.

The 95th Russell's Infantry, moving in relief to Bombay, left by special troops train for Santa Cruz this morning at 11 a.m., under the command of Col. Lowther. The regiment presented a fine spectacle as they marched to the station. The men are mostly north country men nearly all six feet in height. They were greeted with cheers as they passed through the garrison streets preceded by the bands of the 1st Brahmans and 6th Jats. A large number of officers and others were present to bid them farewell on the platform.

TROOPS FROM ENGLAND.

SIMLA, Nov. 18.

The following troops embarked on the transport "Rewa," which left Southampton for Bombay on the 13th November last and is due to arrive at Bombay on the 4th December:—

2nd Battalion, Lancaster Regiment 1st Class —Officers 19, ladies 6, children 3; 2nd Class—men 5, women 5, children 9; 3rd Class—women 49, children 54, men 435. 7th Hussars 51; 2nd Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, 70; 2nd Battalion, Berkshire Regiment 94; 2nd Battalion, Cameron Highlanders, 75; 1st Battalion, Munster Fusiliers, 70; 1st Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, 87; Royal Garrison Artillery 35 ; Royal Field Artillery, 36: Army Ordnance, 2; returning from furlough 22.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

(By Lieut-General Sir John Eccles Nixon, K.C.B. Commanding.)

104th Wellesley's Rifles.—Major G. Bailey, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major A. P. D. C. Stuart granted leave. Dated 27th October 1912.

113th Infantry.—Major F. L. Lloyd Jones, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Captain B. I. H. Adler, Double Company Commander to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut-Colonel A. H. Bolton granted leave. Dated 5th October 1912.

121st Pioneers.—Major E. N. Heale, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major N. M. C. Stevens granted leave. Dated 16th October 1912.

STATION ORDERS.

(By Lieut. Colonel W. C. Walton, Commanding) Troops, Bombay.)

Station Fixtures.—

A Committee, composed as under, will assemble at the Quarter Master's Stores, Gatacre Lines, Santa Cruz, at 10 a. m., on 18th November 1912, for the purpose of surveying all Government Property being handed over by the 104th Wellesley's Rifles on relief. The same Board will report on any point necessary vide paragraph 13-A, Indian Appendix to British Musketry Regulations. President, Major W. H. W. Hope, R. G. A ; Members: An officer to be detailed by the Officer Commanding, 104th Wellesley's Rifles, an officer to be detailed by the Officer Commanding, 95th Russell's Infantry. The Assistant Commanding, Royal Engineers will also detail an officer to attend the Committee.

Duties for the ensuing week.—

Bombay Garrison :—Field Officer—Major W. H. W. Hope, R. G. A ; next for duty—Captain H. C. Sinnott, 1st Regt. ; Medical Officer Capt. A. Hendry R. A. M. C. ; Next for duty—Capt. J. W. Houston R. A. M. C.

Veterinary.—

An aged, Bay, Arab, entire belonging to Taja Kamal of Mizhari's Stable, Morland Road, Byculla suffering from Surra was destroyed on the 11th instant.

Medical.—

It is notified for information that the private address of the Presidency Surgeon 2nd District is now No. 20 Queens Road.

1st Class Assistant Surgeon J. M. Nunes, in Medical Charge Butcher Island, will render Medical Attendance to the Detachment of R. G. A. at Elephanta, when required.

S. and T. Supplies.—

On the recommendation of the A.D.M.S. Bombay Brigade the officer in charge supplies Bombay Brigade, is authorised to issue to the O. C. 75 Coy. R. G. A. one extra blanket for men of his Detachment at Elephanta.

The Karachi branch of the British Empire League will assemble on Tuesday, the 26th instant, to bid farewell to the retiring president, Mr. Younghusband and to Mrs. Younghusband. The Parsis of Karachi will bid farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Younghusband at a garden party to be given by them at the Parsi Institute on the 3rd December next.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other." would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, established over 35 years'

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL

AMERICAN STORMS.

Great Loss of Life and Property.

The following news, later than the mail, appears in the Australian papers :—

New York, Nov. 3.

Violent storms have been raging on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of America, during the past few days.

A report from Montreal, states that the steamer Cecilia sank in the St. Lawrence, and 20 persons went down with her. The Allan liner Victorian broke from her moorings at Quebec and drifted about until she was brought to anchor without having sustained any damage.

As the schooner Cspray was attempting to enter Marshfield, in Oregon, she overturned, and all on board were lost.

The schooner John Maxwell broke in two in a violent gale of the coast of Virginia. Six of the members of the crew clung to the rigging throughout Friday night, but eventually they dropped off into the sea. A life-saving party shot a line across the rigging, but the men on the schooner were benumbed with the cold, and they were unable to fasten the line.

The Norwegian steamer Noreugia collided with the ship Glen Lin off Cape Hatteras and was forced to have to in a gale. The Noreugia has sprung a leak, and battleships are being sent to her assistance.

A hurricane destroyed four-fifths of the town of Acapalco, in Nicaragua.

COMMAND OF THE PACIFIC.

London, Nov. 3.

It is expected that Mr. Winston Churchill (First Lord of the Admiralty) will, in the event of his accepting the invitation to visit Canada, go to Vancouver and Esquimalt, and while there he will probably take the opportunity of holding a naval conference, to which Australia and New Zealand will be invited, to discuss the co-ordination of the various units for Pacific defence. Naval circles here hope thus to prepare the way for more frequent naval consultations, and also to advance Mr. Fisher's desire for conferences at shorter intervals.

The "Times," referring to the visit of Mr. G. T. Allen (Secretary fo the Commonwealth Treasury) to England in the spring, suggests that Mr. G. F. Pearce (Commonwealth Minister for Defence) should come to London at the same time to consult with the Imperial defence authorities, and failing this, Vancouver might prove a convenient half-way meeting place.

BELFAST RIOTS.

London, Nov. 3.

The Crown recently entered a "nolle prosequi" in the case of the men arrested on a charge of having attacked a number of Hibernians in the shipyards at Belfast in July last. The accused were released, but were subsequently re-arrested on a warrant issued by a magistrate. The Crown Solicitor, on Saturday demanded that the case against the accused should be heard before a magistrate instead of before eight Justices of the Peace, his contention being that the Bench had been packed for the occasion. His demand was refused, and in consequence the police, acting upon instructions from the Crown, refused to produce the prisoners. The hearing of the case was adjourned.

GERMAN DOMINATION.

London, Nov. 3.

In his diary, which has just been published, the late Li Hung Chang, the celebrated Chinese statesman, declares that Bismarck once told him that the time was coming when Germany would dominate Europe, and that England realised that a conflict with a Power nearly her own equal would mean England's undoing. Bismarck added, "I hate these boasted Englanders."

LONDON'S BREAD.

London, Nov. 3.

The London bakers are taking a ballot to decide whether or not they shall go on strike before Christmas, in order to secure an increase in wages and a reduction of working hours.

AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 2.

Giving evidence yesterday before the Empire Trade Commission, Mr. Norton advocated a more even distribution of Australian produce by means of direct regular shipments to Hull and Bristol. He proposed to exclude the speculator from the butter market by the co-operation of producers and shippers and the regulation of the London market prices. He urged the adoption of the New Zealand system of grading butter.

PERUVIAN ATROCITIES.

Lima, Nov. 3.

The Government has punished the perpetrators of the atrocities committed in the Putumayo Valley some time ago by the agents of the Peruvian-Amazon Rubber Co. Lieutenant Veleze de Villa has been arrested for complicity in the atrocities.

IN BRIEF.

New York, Nov. 3.

A boiler explosion occurred on board the battleship Vermont, lying at anchor in Hampton Roads, on the Verginian coast, yesterday. In the explosion two bluijackets were killed and four more badly scalded.

Montreal, Nov. 2.

A Canadian-Pacific train ran off the rails near Quebec yesterday, and fell over an embankment. The engine-driver and fireman were killed, and several baggage men were injured.

New York, Nov. 2.

At St. Louis on Friday night, a big hotel was destroyed by fire, and three of the guests were killed.

New York, Nov. 2.

At Rawlins, in Wyoming, yesterday three escaped convicts were shot dead in a fierce fight with the police, who had been chasing them for a fortnight. Another convict is still at large in the district.

London, Nov. 2.

The Marconi Wireless Company and the Telefunken Company have agreed to sink their differences and to take joint action to secure their rights as well as to protect their patents.

London, Nov. 2.

The "Evening News" states that a wealthy Australian has eloped from Falmouth with the daughter of a foreign viscountess. No names have been mentioned in connection with the matter.

AN INDIAN IN AUSTRALIA.

At Kalgoorlie, on Nov. 3, Rahim Bukhsh pleaded not guilty in the Kalgoorlie Police Court to-day to a charge that he, on August 12, at Kalgoorlie, not being a registered medical practitioner, practised medicine by medically attending Duncan McCrae.

Evidence was given to the effect that the defendant treated McCrae for lumbago.

The defendant was fined £10, with £5 costs.

On a second charge, of having held himself out as being prepared to give medical advice. Bukhsh was fined £25, with £4 costs.

The Magistrate, in commenting on the testimonials held by the defendant, which had been declared before a Justice of the Peace, said that it was illegal for Justices of the Peace to have declarations made before them unless they related to some legal proceeding. He thought that a testimonial such as that produced by the defendant was the last kind of thing for which the signature of a Justice of the Peace should be used.

ARE you a Martyr to malaria? Then persevere in taking a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, every, morning. It neutralizes the poison in the blood and effects a permanent cure. It tones the heart and the system. Take no substitute, but insist on having Squibb's of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

Successful Meeting at Mahim.

The regular monthly shoot was held at the Club ground at Mahim last Sunday, when a fair number of members were present. The contests were keenly shot, which made the meeting a most successful one. The following were the results :—

10-Bird Handicap Shoot.—A Leeson and F. T. Smith tied. On shooting off the latter proved the winner.

Spoon Shoot (Handicap).—Tie by F. T. Smith and D. W. Johnstone. On shooting off Smith won.

President's Cup Competition.—J. Smith and J. Moore tied. On shooting off the former won by one point.

Teams were then selected by J. Smith and F. J. Smith, when the latter's team won by 4 points.

Double Rise Competition.—J. Cunningham and J. Moore scored an even number of hits and on shooting off were found again to be a Tie. The sweep money was divided.

10-Bird Shoot at Unknown Traps and Angles.—J. Cunningham won with 8 kills, A. S. Knowles being second with 6.

BILLIARDS.

Stevenson and Gray in Bombay.

H. W. Stevenson and George Gray, the well-known billiard players opened a tour in India last evening with a match of 100 up at Pyrkes Apollo Hotel. Gray unfortunately was quite off his game and gave Stevenson an easy win. During the first half of the match he made no breaks of any importance while Stenveson scored consistently his best efforts being 104 and 151. At the intense the scores were : Stevenson, 500 ; Gray 77.

During the second half Gray did rather better and made a 78. Stevensons best breaks were 146 and 143 and the final scores were.

Stevensons 1,000
Gray 245

Both players then played a number of exhibition shots. Another game of 1,000 up will be played at the same hotel this evening.

POLO AT LUCKNOW.

Royal Dragoons' Tournament First Round.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 18.

In the Royal Dragoons' Polo Cup tournament, two games in the first round were played this afternoon before a large assemblage, including Sir James and Lady Meston.

The first match was between the Magpies (minus three goals on the handicap), comprising Major Mussendin and Captains Broadbent, Housten Vander and Byl, and the 16th Cavalry (Messrs. Vicary, Lang, and Captains Hill and Dickhander. The Magpies won by six goals to four.

In the second game the 8th Hussars, with a handicap of two goals, beat the 4th Cavalry by 12 goals to six. The Hussars did nearly all the scoring in the last chukker. The new La Martineire ground, where the play took place, was in excellent condition.

A RANGOON MATCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 18.

In a match last night at the Police Club, between Alec. Taylor, the professional billiard player, and Mr. E. C. S. Shuttleworth, Assistant Commissioner of Police, the latter was beaten after he had been given 400 points. The scores were :—Taylor 800, Shuttleworth 500.

Taylor made two breaks of 101 each. After the match he gave an exhibition of fancy strokes which was much appreciated.

BENGAL MOTOR CYCLE RACE.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

Arrangements are being made to run a motor cycle race from Calcutta to Gaya, a distance of 292 miles. The Maharaja of Tikari has promised a prize of the value of Rs. 1,500.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Mails and Luggage Looted in Sind.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 18.

A highway robbery of postal mail bags is reported to have taken place on the evening of the 15th instant near Naodero station in Larkana district.

It is stated that the mails of several villages of the Ratodero taluka for Naodero are despatched by horse conveyances, and on the above date there were also some passengers with their luggage seated in the carriage. The thieves seized all their belongings, along with the mail bags, and threatened to murder the occupants of the carriage if they offered resistance.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL-TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 19th Nov., 1912.

288. Parades.—Parades for the week ending 24th November, 1912.

Thursday, 21st instant. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies Lecture at Head-quarters at 9-30 p. m.

Subject :—Chapter X G A T of 1911.

Dress :—Plain Clothes.

Saturday, 23rd inst. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Battery at 5-15 p. m.

Train leaves Colaba at 4-50 p. m., and Church Gate at 4-55 p. m.

Cyclists go direct to the Battery.

Dress :—Khaki with Helmets.

289. Musketry, Sunday, 24th instant. The Colaba Range is allotted to the E E Coy for Class Firing, commencing at 7-30 a. m.

There will be no Spoon Competition or Practice at Ghat Koper on Sunday, 24 instant.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

Proofs of the Photographs of the Church Parade and Cricket Team can be seen at the Corps Head-quarters. Members wishing to purchase copies of same will please book their Orders direct with Vernon and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 19th Nov., 1912.

1. Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts 7-15 a. m.

2. There will be a Commanding Officer's Parade to-day Tuesday the 19th instant.

Rendezvous at Church Gate Station, at 7-30 a. m. punctually.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Swords, Carbines, and Bandoliers.

3. There will be a parade for all members residing in the neighbourhood of Pali Hill, Santa Cruz, and Andheri, on Wednesday the 20th instant.

Rendezvous on the Flats near the Jackal Club, 7 a.m. punctually.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Regimental Saddles, Swords and Carbines.

4. The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for Class Firing this week end.

Train leaves Church Gate Station Saturday afternoon 3-10 p.m, Sunday morning 7-5 a.m.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Mr. Hewett's Appointment on the Boiler Commission.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

A meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the President, occupying the chair.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner asking for sanction to levy a small fee on shops to be opened hereafter for smelting purposes.

The Commissioner in his letter stated that there were smeltering factories at Dhunji Street, Mumbadevi-road, etc., in which gold or silver was recovered from old embroidery by chemical means. The process by which the smeltering operations were performed might be dangerous either to health by the fumes given out or to property through the flames and sparks emitted and complaints from neighbours had been received in several cases. It was desirable that these factories should be regarded as coming within the limits of section 394 of the Municipal Act and should not be allowed to work except under a license, though none of them should be compulsorily closed or removed unless it was certain that it was a really serious nuisance. Fresh shops for certained this work should not however be allowed in certain places and particularly under dwelling houses. The Commissioner proposes to levy a uniform fee of Rs. 12 per shop per annum and request the sanction of the Corporation under section 479 (2) of the Act. This fee covered the minimum fee of Rs. 10 per annum which would be leviable in respect of the quantity of coal or coke which was stored in these shops and the fee was not therefore excessive.

Mr. Mistry was of opinion that there was no need for such a license. No material nuisance was caused, and no definite complaints were heard.

The Commissioner pointed out that complaints had been received and in one case fire took place in a building and people complained and asked for protection to their heath and property.

The Hon. Sir Phirozeshah Mehta said that the Commissioner deserved to be congratulated on his making such an important suggestion and the Corporation must sanction it.

The Corporation sanctioned the proposal of the Commissioner for licensing the smelting factories.

PROFIT OUT OF SEWAGE.

In accordance with previous notice Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin moved "that the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the new machinery for extracting marketable produce from sewage stall at Bradford and he be asked to report whether it would be feasible and useful to instal similar machinery in Bombay."

The Hon. Sir Phirozeshah Mehta said that whenever members read or came across something that was tempting, they could send it on to the Commissioner and he, Sir Phirozeshah was sure, would certainly take the most desirable steps in the matter. He suggested that Mr. Kazi would therefore drop the last part of his proposition and be content with simply drawing the Commissioner's attention to what was being done in Bradford.

Mr. Kazi not accepting the suggestion, Sir Phirozeshah moved an amendment to that effect, which was accepted by the Corporation.

RECENT WATER-PIPE BURST.

The Commissioner submitted a statement showing the quantity of water brought into the city by the trunk mains from the different lakes as registered by the Venturi meters.

The Hon. Sir Phirozeshah asked if the recent burst of the water-pipe was due to the weight of the tramcars passing over the mains. He wished to feel easy in mind on that point.

The Commissioner said he could not say that at once. But he did not think the weight of the tramcars passing over the main was responsible for the burst. He believed there was a flaw in the pipe.

The statement was recorded.

THE BOILER COMMISSION.

The Commissioner submitted a report on the appointment of Mr. Hewett as a member of the Boiler Commission.

The Commissioner in his letter to the Corporation stated that with reference to the Corporation resolution of 7th October he had the honour to state that in 1906, the Collector of Bombay enquired of the Municipal Commissioner whether he would have any objection to Mr. Hewett being appointed as a member of the Boiler Commission and the Municipal Commissioner replied that he had not. In 1909 Mr. Hewett informed the Commissioner that Government had notified him as President of the Commission, and asked the Commissioner's sanction to his accepting the post, which was granted. The Boiler Commission held its meetings out of office hours, and it was within the power of the Commissioner to grant permission to his subordinate Officers to undertake other duties when he was satisfied that they would not interfere with the discharge of their legitimate duties. This power was exercised by the Commissioner in this case in 1906 and 1909. The Commissioner could also sanction the acceptance of a fee up to Rs. 100, under section 74.(c) of the Civil Service Regulations, provided the work was done out of office hours.

Mr. Hewett had since his appointment in 1906 attended the following meetings, and drawn fees as below:—In 1906 he attended 2 meetings and drew Rs. 60; in 1907 10 meetings and drew Rs. 300; in 1908 2 meetings and drew Rs. 60; in 1909 3 meetings and Rs. 90; in 1910 1 meeting and Rs. 30; in 1911 1 meetings and Rs. 30; in 1912 to date 1 enquiry and Rs. 50.

The income had thus become, though a small one, yet recurring and as under para. 63 of the Supplement in the Civil Service Regulations, the permission, under section 74 (c), could only apply to single payments, the sanction of the Corporation was required for the acceptance by Mr. Hewett of fees since 1906. He regretted that this should have been overlooked. As the meetings of the Boiler Commission averaged less than three a year, and as they were not of office hours and did not interfere with Mr. Hewett's official duties, he requested the section of the Corporation to his accepting the fee for attending them, since 1906, and in future.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved that the matter be referred to a Committee. He said that though the Commissioner had the authority to appoint any person in any department that person as soon as he was so appointed became a servant of the municipality.

The letter was referred to a Committee.

ELPHINSTONE ROAD BRIDGE.

It was resolved on the motion of Dr. S. S. Batlivalla seconded by Mr. Mahomedbhai Currimbhoy Ebrahim.

'That the Commissioner be requested to report as to whether the work of constructing the overbridge at Elphinstone Road was complete and, if not, to state the cause or causes which had delayed the construction of the overbridge and the probable time which it was expected would be required for the purpose. (2) That in view of the great inconvenience felt by the public and the long time that had elapsed since the work of constructing the overbridge was commenced, the Commissioner be requested, if he thought it desirable, to communicate with the Railway Authorities requesting them to expedite the construction of the overbridge and to place before the Corporation the reply that he received from the Railway Authorities in the matter.

THE MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

Consideration was given to the Municipal Commissioner's administration report for the year 1911 and the Standing Committee's revision.

Mr. Shapurji Mistry read the report paragraph by paragraph and criticised it at considerable length remarking that there was not a single new suggestion or proposal.

The Corporation then adjourned.

THE LATE MR. J. F. OLIVEIRA.

We regret having to record the death of Mr. John Felix Oliveira, late of the Customs Preventive Service, at the age of 89. The sad event took place at the residence of his son, Mr. Frank Oliveira, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

The deceased had retired from the Customs Department after a service of thirty years.

He was for many years President of the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul, Mahim Branch, and was also one of the Trustees of the Nursenwanjee Wadia Charitable dispensary.

EN PASSANT.

The United Kingdom Alliance is a widely organised Society pledged to Temperance reform, and having as its immediate object, the furtherance of the long discussed local veto legislation. Like other sections of the present Government the leaders of this scheme are getting restive, because of the shelving of the measure, which, it is asserted, has been an essential principle of the Liberal party for 32 years and more necessary than women's suffrage, State Insurance, or Welsh Disestablishments and for the sake of timid members who are shaking in their shoes, it was necessary to get the matter placed on the Statute Book during the coming session. At the meeting referred to, which took place recently at Manchester, it was announced that among the gifts for the augmentation of funds for the Society were two original manuscripts of Robert Burns which had sold at Sothebys for £150, an indirect subscription from a worthy who whatever his virtues were had not been a prominent advocate of tee-totalism.

It might be expected, according to the frequent run of things when any semblance of a boom is anticipated, that the formation of a new branch of a popular industry would lead to attempts in other directions, so that the recent announcement of a second new addition to the Textile enterprise in Bombay under the name of "the Simplex Mill" will not come as a surprise to those having any connection with this branch of Commerce. That there are among existing Mills a few that even at the present time of good augury are failing to make both ends meet is no deterrent to speculators for it is recognised that the time has come when the Indian Millowner may safely extend his attempts to compete more seriously with foreign manufacturers, the only drawback likely to supervene being the difficulty of securing just the type of labour necessary, especially if the details set forth in the memorandum of association are to be carried out in their entirety. Touching, for a moment on the question of labour, Mill managers have for a long time, been familiar with spasms of irrational agitation at the hands of their staff so that it cannot be foreseen with any degree of certainty where demands will end. So far, of course, (except where abnormal conditions have obtained to stagnate markets) profits have generally permitted of the gradual augmentation of wages, so that at the present time it is found that the Mill operative alone is able to look back to an increase in his resources more than equal to the higher rate of living during, say, the past decade. The recent legislation which compelled Mills to observe a 12 hour day has not proved equitable in one material sense. The workman was not inclined to share the brunt. When he found that restriction to his toil meant in a number of cases a corresponding decrease in his wages, he fell back on the usual game and forced the hands of his employers, who now virtually pay for perhaps two hours more than they get. The shorter day with the natural sequence a diminishment in wear and tear, has not altered the barefaced cribbing of time indulged in periodically through the working hours. A modification of this habit might have indemnified Mills from the loss of production, but why speculate? The workman in India has no sense of duty and under the usually prevailing conditions in Bombay, he holds the balance of power. To revert to the subject at issue the new concern may apparently launch out into the manufacture of many other things besides the product of cotton, experiments that will be awaited with considerable interest. The blending of fibres other than cotton has not up to now been attempted with any seriousness, though it is well-known that the wealthier classes of natives of this country commonly wear mixed fabrics all practically imported from Europe. "From the land to the wearer" would seem to be the ambitious motto of these latest caterers for apparel for the production of the "kupa" is including in the general scheme and one cannot get much nearer mother-earth than that.

Whatever may be the general opinion on the merits of the cause in the present Balkan affair there can be only one where the question of relative progress between the opposing factions during the immediate past is advanced as any argument in the matter. A Turkey that had advanced step by step with her present foes in modern requirements of rule and order, and in the necessities of armaments of to-day would have been more than equal to the present combination formidable as it is. But even with the lesson of 1877-8 before her, in spite of warnings of agitation, of the fact patent to Europe, that restlessness must eventually find a vent there has been no putting of the house in order. When the true history of the present war comes to be written the record will not lack repetition of the proverbial deeds of reckless bravery for which the Turkish soldier has become famous. Even those most chary of praise attribute to him super-excellent qualities as a fighter behind fortifications, but in the campaign of '77 more than one instance of his pluck in the trenches of the enemy is handed down to posterity. Then as in the present war, he has lacked leaders. Then, as now, he was found unprepared. In the early stage of the Russian war, his failure to take the initiative, when by reason of his superior numbers and more modern weapons he might have crippled the invaders beyond any early retrievement of strength became a wonder to the critics of the time. For the Russians had as we know started by under-rating the qualities of their foe and were for several months garrisoned on the banks of the Danube, waiting for reinforcements with perhaps three times the number of their enemies within striking distance. And it was opined in authoritative quarters that rapid movements by the latter such as, to draw an analogy with the first few days of the present war, the Bulgarians have made, at the onset, would have been sufficient to prevent the crossing of the Danube at all. But probably no record of either side in the present strife will equal that of the Russian soldier where the qualities of patience and edurance are implied. For weeks he marched without knapsack;—fighting through snow and ice, and sleeping under similar conditions without blanket, or tent, with the thermometer below zero. The invaders of to-day will doubtless strain every nerve to prevent a protracted struggle before Constantinople—for want, privation and cold will not suit the undisciplined sections, of which the army of the Allies are partly composed, and delay may mean the recovery of their foes from that disorganised state which has played so fully into their hands.

A correspondent to "The Volunteer," the organ of the cause in India has something to say about the recent attempt to add strength to our two local Corps and which it is implied has resulted in failure. It would have been a fitting opportunity to mark the silver jubilee of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery by some substantial and visible accession to its strength had such a contingency been possible, but so far it seems to have been found that enthusiasm, if not bare interest, is wanting in the field that was thought open to recruiting agency, a fact the writer in question apparently implies is owing to the lack of organising methods. Similarly the proposal to add a Trades Company to the Rifles falls equally flat. Unfortunately for the theory of the writer the attempt to raise interest at a public meeting (it was no mere gathering of a few officers as is inferred) met with no material success. It may, therefore, be concluded that volunteering does not appeal to the few scores of men who were approached in the matter, or who read the invitation to the several meetings advertised in the local papers at the time the spurt of zeal troubled the souls of the well intentioned in the cause. To get down to the soul of the possibilities that have presented themselves to the would-be recruiter, the Bombay Volunteer Artillery had hopes in the bevy of Lancashire men who pursue their daily wont, which is no sinecure, in the cotton industry at Parel. The majority of these worthies from material to be desired being men of strength and substance, who if they took it into their head could form a contingent of themselves that would require a lot of beating. But it is some five miles from the centre of that district to the Fort where headquarters is situated and the feeling probably is that any Company mainly composed of Mill managers should be primarily for the defence of Mill property, or available for the protection of the homes of Europeans, and other peaceable people, in the district that shelters them. A serious movement on these lines might succeed where others have failed while the choice of an arm might more consistently rest on the rifle, and machine gun, or at least something more mobile than the 12 or 15 pounder which for defence of the kind suggested would, of course, be out of the question. Probably the near future may provide the element of attraction to all concerned with the result that either one or other of the Corps in this city will in time gather in all unattached Britons to take their share in the defence of the Empire.

LE TATALION.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Twelve wild elephants were recently captured at the Sacrebyle Jungle near Shimoja by the Mysore Keddah Department.

A farewell dinner will be given to Mr. Younghusband at the Sind Club on Friday, the 6th December.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins and Justice Sir R. Harington and Mr. Justice Fletcher arrived in Calcutta yesterday.

The Government of India have sanctioned with effect from October 30th, revised scale of pay for military officers serving with signal companies.

Bishop Robinson of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Burma, was to have left Rangoon yesterday for India via Calcutta.

Lieutenant Pitts Tucker, Highland Light Infantry, has been appointed extra A.-D.-C. to the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces.

Mr. Justice Caspersz, who has just resigned his seat on the High Court Bench, has secured the Professorship of Bengali at the London University.

Plague still continues severe in Jaipur City 404 deaths being reported during the week ended 9th November.

Mr. Justice Woodroffe of the Calcutta High Court has taken six months' leave. Sir K. G. Gupta also arrived in the city on the same day.

The "News of India" of Simla, in its last issue referred to a rumour about Lord Hardinge being wanted by the Foreign Office and having to resign and go back to England.

The informal committee of expert engineers who have been asked to report on the state of the Town Hall at Simla will examine the building on the 21st instant.

All the additional members of the Imperial Council have accepted the invitation for the State Entry into Delhi on December 23rd. They will be the guests of the Imperial Government from December 23rd to 25th.

The forecast of Railway expenditure for the official yeal 1913-14 is now being considered by the Finance Department of the Government of India with a view to its ultimate submission to the Secretary of State.

A Home correspondent states that the proposal for a bridge over the Ganges at Mokameh Ghat is still under consideration at the India Office. A decision on the question may be expected during the course of the current cold weather.

There is no truth in the statement which appeared some time ago in the "Manchester Guardian," that the Government of India have addressed the India Office, proposing that the Supreme Court of Appeal should be established at Delhi.

It is reported that recently at Multan, some "budmash" broke into a Hindu temple known as "Prohladpuri," adjoining the old Fort of the city, and removed the image of Lachmi, which was found in fragments in the neighbourhood, without the silver crown. The police are inquiring into the matter.

The Kabul Darbar has ordered that the registers of recruiting shall be accurately kept : one man in eight is liable to military service, but there have been numerous evasions. Measures are now being taken to ensure a full supply of recruits.

The demands of the Afghan troops in the Jellalabad and Asmar districts for an increase of pay have not yet been compiled with. The Amir has caused it to be made known that the question of pay throughout the army is to be taken up shortly.

The "Pioneer" understands there is no truth in the statement which appeared some time ago in the "Manchester Guardian" that the Government of India have addressed the India Office proposing that a supreme court of appeal should be established at Delhi.

A proposal is on foot to enlarge the landing-stage at the Botanic Garden at Seebpore, Calcutta, as the present one has become inadequate for the large number of passengers who daily resort there. The new ferry service of the Port Commissioners now takes such a largely-increased number of daily passengers to these gardens, that a bigger landing-stage is regarded desirable.

Lieut.-General H. C. Sclater, C. B., commanding the 4th (Quetta) Division, accompanied by Major J. M. C. Colvin, V.C., General Staff, arrived in Karachi. He inspected the 1st Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment, and the 94th Battery, R. F. A. on their respective parade grounds. To-day he will visit Manora and see the troops of the garrison there. He will leave for Hyderabad to-morrow.

There was an interesting gathering at the offices of the Madras Port Trust on Saturday afternoon, when Sir Francis Spring arranged for an inspection of the harbour. The principal guest was the Hon. Mr. Sivaswamy Iyer, the Indian representative on the Executive Council, but the invitation was also extended to the members of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, the South Indian Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association.

In connection with the National Insurance Act, Mr. C. E. Dye, Managing Director and Secretary of the Order of Rechabites in India, whose head office is at Allahabad, is now on a long tour of all Military Stations in India, enrolling members into the order, which has been recognised as one of the approved Societies, under the National Insurance Act. Nearly 9,000 total abstainers in the Army have already joined as one result of Mr. Dye's tour.

The Eastbourne Town Council have unanimously elected Mr. C. W. Bolton, C.S.I., as Mayor for the ensuing year. Mr. Bolton will be remembered in Bengal, as Sir Henry Cotton's successor in the office of Chief Secretary to Government, From April to July, 1903 he officiated as Chief Commissioner of Assam. As a former member of the General Committee of the Calcutta Corporation, he will, no doubt, find it child's play to run a town of 52,000 inhabitants and a rateable value of under half a million.

As time past there have been rumours in India of an intention to establish a Supreme Court of Appeal at Delhi. According to the "Manchester Guardian," definite proposals have been sent Home to the Secretary of State by the Government of India. The object in establishing a central Supreme Court for all India, of course, is to avoid the hardship, expense, and inconvenience commonly involved in an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The decisions of the Supreme Court in appeals from the provincial High Court would be final, except in special cases, in which leave to appeal to the Judicial Committee might be granted by the King-in-Council.

In the report published by the Health Department of the Bombay Corporation, showing places where mosquito larvæ were found by the Malaria Staff during the past week, the following spots are shown as those most seriously affected :—Bohra-bazaar, 9 wells ; Bazar Gate-Street, 5 wells and a cistern ; Boiwar-lane, 5 wells ; Hornby-road, 7 wells, the tanks at the Art School, the fountain at the Anjuman building, and some cisterns ; Nepean Sea-road, 2 fountains, gutter, cistern cover and masonry tank ; Gowalia Tank-road, gully trap, 4 tubs, fountain, 3 wells ; Tardeo-road 10 wells, 2 tanks, 2 tubs ; Nesbit-road, 5 wells. All the principal streets in the area between the Sailors' Home and Carnac-road, and bounded on the other sides by Custom House and Queen's-roads respectively appear in the report as localities in which the larvæ were found, Maidan's having a few in odd vessels. The other parts of the city dealt with are D. and E. Wards.

HIGH COURT—NOV. 19.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)

Long Causes.

01-12 Jehanjir M and S Mahomed Hoosein Jan Mahomed vs Suleman Joosab Sme B and Do
18?-11 Pattel and E Piraji Maluji Broker vs Wasudev Pandurang Lak Chit M and K.

Testamentary Suits.

2-12 Surajmel and Co B D Parkar vs A N Parkar, Vachha and Co.
19-12 Shroff D and D Devji Tricumdas and others vs Premabhai widow Sme B and Do.

Long Causes.

17-12 Ard H D and Do Harakbhai widow vs Bai Jamnabai widow Shroff D and D Little and Do Daph F and D
82-12 Tyabji D and Do Murarji Keshowji vs Keshowji Shamji Mehta and D
020-12 Sub and G Y B Tete vs S L Meyekar Vachha G and Co.
68-12 Patell and E Memon Ali Mahomed Vali vs Tayab Haji Karim Mulji D and Co
92-12 Dubash and P Bhaniram Nagarmal vs Gopalji Pragji Bhimji and Co.
41-11 Mulla and M J R Raja vs Virji Shamji Lohar Sme B and Co
91-11 Bicknell S N Chandabhoy and Co vs B D Patell Vachha and Co.
90-10 Malvi The Indian Agency Co J W vs Jhiprasha Tarachand Dikhsit.
07-12 Malvi Bharma Shripal vs Hamirmal Ratanchand Chitnis.
25-12 Captain J M Lali vs The B B and C I Railway Co—Crawford.
39-12 Dubash Canji Hiraji vs R E Khiyar—Ardeshir
86-11 Judah Vithal Dhullaji Patel Dongre vs Hariba Awadji Shinde Subnis.
54-11 Judah R K Sherkar vs Hariba Awdaji Shinde Subnis.
80-11 Judah—Gunpat Rao Awdaji Patel Dongre vs Hariba Awdaji Bindhe Subnis.
1085-10 C P D Cunha—Hanifabai vs Ismail Haji Dawood—Payne
83-12 Bhimji and Co—Narotumdas Morarji Goculdas vs S G Jagtap and others Subnis.
32-11 Shamraw Rawal and Co vs Deoram Keshowji Jehangir M and S.
71-12 Motichand and Bai Rashidabai vs Abdul Samad Esmail Molem and Anr Mehta and Co
00-10 Little and Co Chunilal Haridas and Co Jehangir Furdonji Karaka and another Payne and Co
53-12 Dastur and C Meghji Hirji Hunsraj Hirji and ors Motichand and D.
1039-11 D J Mantri Ramnath Sawairam Joharmall Mulchand Baishanker K and G
94-12 Edgelow G W and Co Bhagwandas Karsondas Mathuradas Kallianji and another Payne and Co
61-12 Payne and Co A M Jeewanjee and Co vs Gulamhoosein Essay Bick M R and Co.
75-12 Motichand and D Mancherji Wadilal and Co vs Narpal Parbat and others Nadir and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Beaman.)

Long Causes.

11-12 Little and Co. V V Thakoor, vs T B Wagh Sme B and Co.
59-09 Payne and Co. Keshavlal Gordhandas vs Narotamdas Gordhandas Mart J and M, Malvi, and Payne.
02-12 Mulla and M J R Raja vs The Hon'ble the Advocate-General of Bombay Diji D and S Sub and G.
76-12 Ragh and Co—Nanubai vs Bhimabai widow—Judas and S, Moti and D, Mulji K and S
11-11 Shroff D and D Bhagirath Ramchand vs Hakamchand Rambagat Mulla and M.
68-11 Wadia G and Co A K Irani vs N B Wagle M B Chothia.
17-11 In Person S Bardevabai Kamlabai Kanga and S.
91-12 Bhai K and G Keshavji Ramji vs Damodar Ramji Wadia G and Co.
024-11 Patel and E Wasudev Bhasker vs Basil N; Lang Khim L and M Jeh G and B Payne and Co
147-10 Edg G W and Co M K Kothare vs Satyathamabai widow Jeh M and S
73-11 Bhai K and G The Baroda Spg and Wg Co Ld vs The Satyanarayen Marine Fire Ins Co Ld Hiralal and Co
27-12 Subnis and G Drupadibai vs Rajaball Currimbux Sme B and Co
04-12 Unwalla P and O Sidick Haji Allarakhia vs Motichand and Devidas Edg G W and Co
17-11 Dubash and P Gulam Hooseinally vs R D Sethna. In Person (a Pauper)
30-12 Subnis and G Krishnarao Gopalrao vs The Bank of Bombay Crawford B and Co.
182-10 Smetham B and Co Daji Pandoo Survey Devji Ramji Bhaskar Dubash and P.
18-12 Dubash and P Devji Ramji Bhatkal Waghji Shamji and others Raghavaya N and Co.
50-12 Subnis and G Krisnabhai Mahadeo Mohile and others Ganpat Mahadeo Mohile and others Shamrao M and H.
07-10 Bhaishanker K and G Govindji Kanji Padamsey Velji and another
03-12 Surajmal and Co Heptullabai Ismailji vs B W Lang Bick M R and Co

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Long Causes.

84-11 Captain and V J M Wadia vs S H Batlivala Payne and Co.

Matrimonial Suit.

-12 Craw B and Co Eleonora Nusserwanji P A Wadia vs Nasserwanji P A Wadia Wadia G and Co.

Reference.

4-06 J C G Bowen In re Govt vs Lady Mankorbai Sme B and Co.
89-10 Dadachanji and P Bhikhanchand Tejmal vs Ravatmal Lakhmichand Ardesir H D and Co.
32-12 Payne and Co Esmailji Mulla Vallibhai Lakdawala vs Noorbhai Boodhabai Pest R K and Co.
57-12 Mat J and M M P Nanawati vs Goolbai widow Ragh N and Co.
54-11 Cap and V Mariambai vs Morobai Ismailji Valibhoy and others Payne and others Edg G W and Co.
9-10 Ard H D and Co Gujadhar Meghraj vs Mangalchand Ramcoover Mulla and M.
7-12 Payne and Co Essailji Molla Vallibhoy vs Essaji Moosaji Jam R and D.
-12 Payne and Co A M Jeewanji and Co vs Gulamhusein Essaji TajbhoyBick M R and Co.
-11 Daph F and D M J Varerkar vs P B Dalal Bicknell M R and W and Kh L and M.
-12 Edg G W and Co Bai Kesarbai widow vs Madhowlal Govindram Payne and Co.
-12 Bhimji and Co—J Sanders Slater vs Meghji Valabhdas Patell and E.
-10 Mulla and M Ahmed Mahomed vs Ahmed Jamal Chit M and K Sub and G
-10 Subnis and G Valia alias Ashoo widow vs Hassamudin bin Mahomed Hoosein Burray Tyabji D and Co
-05 Hiralal and Co Meghbai widow vs Moorbai widow Madh K and C.
-11 Bhai K and G Khimji Vishram and Co vs Khimji Nagji and others Jeh G and B.
-11 Wadia G and Co—Madangopal Chandraram vs A S Esmail—Jeh M and S
-11 Wadia G and Co—Madangopal Chandraram vs E Esmail—Jeh M and S
-11 In Person M F Shroff vs The B Bay Company Ltd Craw B and Co
5-11 In Person F D Shroff vs The B Bay Co Ltd Crawford B and Co

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)

Short Causes.

5-12 Bagh N and Co, Dr V N Bhajekar vs M B Kolasker, Bhimji and Co.
0-12 Payne and Co, Bai Mananbai vs Haji Hoosein Aboo and others.
4-12 Forbes and Co, Messrs J B Hormasji and Co vs Alladin Ebrahim.
9-12 Tyabji D and Co, Jetaram Kedamath vs Kapurchand Panalal.
9-12 Tyabji D and Co, Joharwall Ladhoor vs Chetrum Harrising and others.
42-12 Mulji K and T, Motilal Rangildas vs Soni Purshotumdas.
121-12 Mehta and D, M M Mistry vs Jetha Mayachand Damodar.
043-12 Mulla and M, H H Wadia vs Khasia Nersey Naran.
069-12 Dubash and P, Kuberdas Narsingdas vs Desaibhai Manorbhai, Amin and D.
071-12 Mehta and D, Fatmabibi vs Hanifabibi, Payne and Co.
101-12 Ard H D and Co. The Advocate Genl of Bombay vs Munshi Mahomed Hassan Makba, Ard H D and Co.

Long Causes.

71-12 Madhk and C R D Sethna vs Bhojabhai Allarakhia Payne and Co.
95-12 Mehta and D Jivan Ramchandra vs Purshotum Ramji Moti and D.
46-12 Chit M and K Ahmed Jamal vs Mohomed Hossein Macba and others Ard H D and Co.
30-12 Mehta and D Hafizabai vs Salimabai D J Mantri.
92-11 Vachha and Co. Mohunlal Kalidas vs G R Bhagat Edg G W and Co.
1028-11 Malvi H M and R Murlidhar Shankerlal Alias Gangaram Tanvala vs Gober Nagji and Co Bhai K and G.
-12 Malvi H M and R Biorsj Buldeodas vs Birdichand Prithviraj and an other Payne and Co.
-11 Dub and P Jewan Morar vs Jamnadas Valji Subnis and G
880-11 Jam R and D Sha Heera Varjang vs Ravji Poonsey In Person.
487-12 Bhimji and Co. Chimanlal Narandas vs Manecklal Narandas.
220-10 Jam R and D Visandeo Talebchand vs Vailidas Parmanandas Bhimji and Co and Ragh N and Co

MEN AND MATTERS.

Among the distinguished visitors to Canada next year will be Lord Roberts, who is to be accompanied by Lady Roberts and their two daughters. This is not Lord Roberts's first visit to the country, but if he carry out his intention of making a tour of the whole Dominion he cannot fail to be struck by the progress that it has made since his previous journey. "Bobs" will incidentally inspect the Canadian militia forces, and he will no doubt receive an enthusiastic welcome.

Monsignor Sevin, who has been chosen by the Pope to succeed the late Cardinal Coullie as Archbishop of Lyons and "Primate of the Gauls," is at present Bishop of Chalons-sur-Marne. He is by way of being persona grata at the Vatican, where he made a personal visit in 1908 to protest his unworthiness to assume the See of Chalons, an excuse which His Holiness did not think fit to accept. The new Archbishop is sixty years of age, and was ordained in 1876.

Another instance of the remarkably long period that may be covered within a few lifetimes was provided by Mrs. Bulley, widow of Dr. Bulley, President of Magdalen College, Oxford, who has just died. Her father fought under Nelson at Copenhagen in 1801, and she had known Dr. Routh, a former President of Magdalen, who died in 1855 in his hundredth year. Dr. Routh himself had known two ladies who distinctly remembered seeing Charles II. at Oxford.

Mr. Joseph Tatlow, who has resigned the general managership of the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland, is perhaps the best known of any Irish railwaymen, and, to use an Habernianism, he is an Englishman. Before entering the service of the Midland Great Western, he had been manager of the Belfast and County Down Railway, and had been on the Midland and Glasgow South-Western. Mr. Tatlow is the only general manager of an Irish Railway who has ever been selected chairman of the General Managers' Conference at the Railway Clearing House.

By the recent death of Mr. Henry J. Crocker, of San Francisco, the philatelic world has lost one of its leading members. Mr. Crocker, who had one of the finest collections in the world, secured in 1906 the championship amongst stamp collectors in London, and, but for his fatal illness, would have defended his title to championship at the International Philatelic Exhibition just held in Westminster. His collection of Hawaiian stamps is the finest in existence.

Dr. William Henry Besant—the eldest brother of the late Sir Welter—who recently celebrated the completion of his 84th year, has lived at Cambridge since he went up as an undergraduate in 1846. Bar Dr. Atkinson, the Master of Clare, and Mr. Peter Mason, the senior Fellow of John's, he is the oldest den. Dr. Besant is one of those rareties—a profound classical as well as mathematical scholar. His work on "Roulettes and Glissettes" is, in effect, the whole scientific theory of billiards—nothing more or less.

General Lyautey, who has after all been elected to the Academic Francaise, is well known as the French Resident-General in Morocco, but he has also served with great distinction in Algeria, Indo-China, and Madagascar. His administration of Madagascar. was especially successful. So far as his literary work is concerned, he is author of numerous very popular soldier songs, and has published essays on the role of the army in the columes and the social role of the officers, both of which are already classics in their way.

By the death of Professor Segond the French medical profession has lost one of its most noted members. He was chief surgeon at the Salpetriere Hospital, and was in May, 1906, elected Professor of Clinical Surgery to the Faculty of Medicine. Professor Segond, who was born in 1851, was the son of the well-known anatomist, L. A. Segond, and married the daughter of Mdme. Juliette Afdam.

The late Princess Rupprecht of Bavaria, who died at an early age was a daughter of the late Duke Carl Theodor of Bavaria, the well-known oculist, and a sister of the Queen of the Belgians. She herself would, had she lived, have been a Queen-Consort, for her husband is in the direct line of succession to the throne of Bavaria. His father, Prince Louis, is the eldest son of the Regent, Prince Leopold, who is in his ninety-second year, and the oldest Royalty in Europe. According to those who style themselves Legitimists, Prince Rupprecht is also the heir to another Throne, that of the United Kingdom. And so he might be if genealogy counted for everything and the Act of Settlement for nothing. For undoubtedly his mother, the Princess Louis, is the "heir of line" of the Stuarts. Henrietta Duchess of Orleans, the daughter of Charles I., had a daughter, Anne Marie, who married Victor Amadeus II., King of Sardinia. The line continues: Charles Emmanuel III., Victor Amadeus III., Victor Emmanuel I., Marie Beatrice (who married Francis IV., Duke of Modena), the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria-Este, and Princess Louis. Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria is, therefore, ninth in descent from Charles I.

The death of Mr. James Schoolcraft Sherman Vice-President of the United States, reminds us that in the case of the removal of a President by his impeachment, death, resignation, or inability, the Vice-President steps into his place. The Vice-President is chosen at the same time by the same electors and in the same manner as the President. His only functions are to preside in the Senate, where he has not even a vote except a casting vote. Thus Presidents Harrison, Taylor, Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley have died in office and been succeeded by Vice-Presidents. Sometimes, as in the case of Mr. Andrew Jackson, the Vice-President has reversed the policy of his predecessor and become involvad in a quarrel with the party which elected him, Originally the person who received most votes was deemed to have been chosen President, and the person who stood second Vice-President. Since 1804, however, by an amendment in the Constitution, President and Vice-President are voted for separately.

Sir Spencer Ponsonby-Fane, Bath King of Arms, who figures on the committee appointed to carry out the re-inauguration of the Chapel of his Order, is in his eighty-ninth year, but nevertheless hale and active. He claims to be one of the very few living who can remember Regent's Park before it was opened to the public. "My father," he was written, "then Lord Duncannon, was Commissioner of Woods and Forests in the thirties, and gave permission to my brothers and myself, with our companions the sons of dwellers in Cavendish-square, to play cricket in that part of the park opposite to where the Coliseum then stood. What is now the Long Walk was then a plantation railed in.

Mr. Harold E. Gorst, who, alike on his own account and as a son of Sir John Gorst, is well-known throughout a wide circle, is making himself responsible for something of a new departure when he proposes to give a lecture at the Bechstein Hall on. "The Musical Training of Amateurs and Audiences," with illustrations to be provided by himself violoncello solos. Though journalism and politics have mainly occupied Mr. Gorst during recent years, he was trained originally for a musician, and is still a fine player. His lecture should be interesting.

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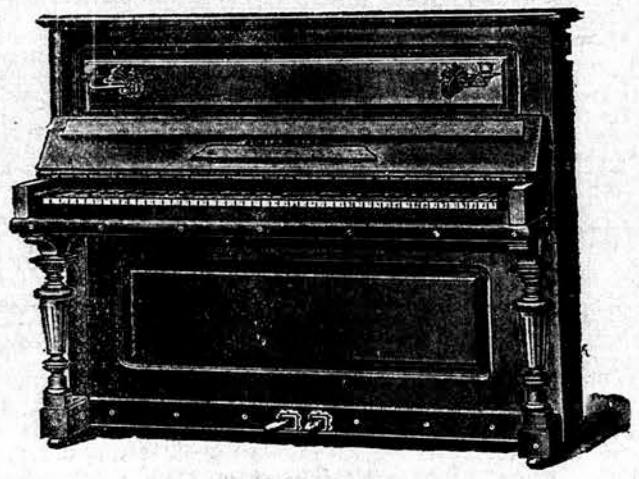

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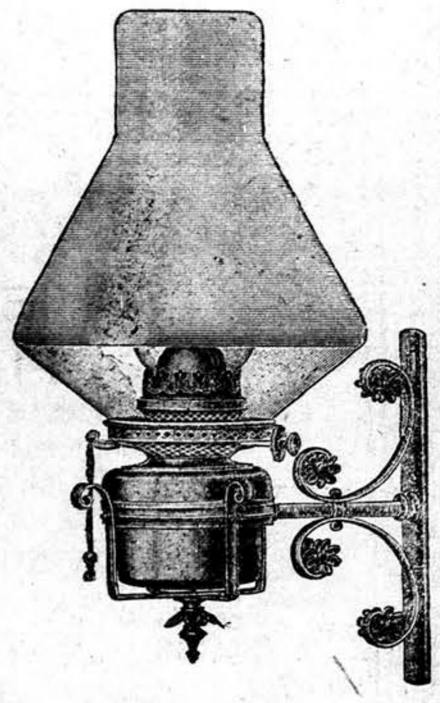

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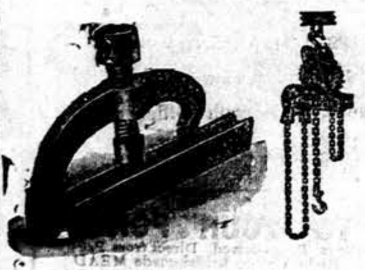

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